1848
1849
1866
1871

EXTENDED BUSI-
all be united in
afely pass
e.

COMPANY,
. Y.
$1,000,000
$1,500,000
1853.
$7,000,000.
been paid to Chicago
Company which has
parties we have paid
ears past, as to our
to bring their appli-
Wabash-av.
Agent.
TS AND SHOES.
and Shoes.
BASSETT & HILLS,
DQUARTERS AT
Wabash-av.,
rt, are now receiving a new stock
and Shoes,
epared to supply cus-
tomers.
ompson & Co.,
MMISSION,
AND SHOES,
Michigan-av.,
OF HARRISON-ST.
CLARK, formerly at 87 South
ated at 40 Madison-st., opposite
d are now prepared to supply their
f goods at low prices.
ts and Shoes.
, JEWETT
1001 State st.
business at ne
facilities to
meet the wants of all
us as those who may favor us
AND TOBACCO.
GILCHRIST & CO.,
, corner Wabash-av.,
SALE DEALERS IN
TOBACCO,
s and Spices.
ourselves, for the
e sale of these Goods,
attention of our cus-
the trade to the
TOCK ever brought
et, which we offer on
terms, and at LOW-
than any house west
ic cities.
IGH SHOES.
H SHOES
d 49-inch Cast Iron
HILLED)
SHOES,
by RHODES & BRAD.
66 Market-st.
G MACHINES.
ant Notice.
held a Howe Sewing Ma-
and paying for the same in
nts, and who formerly re-
IT DISTRICT, are respect-
to call at the Office of The
ing Co., 239 S. Halsted-st.,
ation in reference to the
earnestly requested to give
ate attention, as we desire
her the Machine was saved
HOWE MACHINE CO.,
239 South Halsted-st.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1871.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1871. NUMBER 113.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Record of Yesterday's Proceedings.

The House Decides to Take a Recess Independent of the Senate.

Prohibiting the Acceptance of Railroad Passes Tabled in the Senate.

Tariff Resolution Sent to a Special Committee.

Plan of Legislative Apportionment Proposed in the House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 27.—Mr. Brown, of Macon, not absent on Friday, but was in the house since the beginning of the session. The members from Cook County are Heafield, Dixon, Dean, Phelps, Derrickson, Semke, Campbell, Heafield, Dixon, Foss, and Egan have been present at all

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The House to-day adjourned a resolution to adjourn on Wednesday to Saturday, which means that it will be no session on Saturday.

SENATE ATTENDANCE.

The Senate to-day was just able to get along, there not being present. The absentees at roll call to-day were Bangs, Bishop, Boyd, Doggett, Donahue, Dore, Eddy, Esler, Harlan, Hunter, Lansing, Nicholson, Sole, Grevely, Timber, Washburn, and Wood.

MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

Mr. Glasser's bill for a Military Educational Institution or University provides for a thorough system of military education, these graduates to be commissioned in militia.

TO BOTTLES—THE REFERENCE SYSTEM.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, there was no quorum present, and spent the forenoon on a bill prohibiting people from refilling or using bottles with marks of mineral water manufacturers thereon, which applies to Chicago, and provides for referees in common law causes, which is identical with the New York law on that subject, which has worked admirably there. Opposition was made to it by Mr. King, of Cook, and other lawyers, who, being unfamiliar with the working of the system, assumed that it would be expensive, and did not answer the purpose well as a trial by jury. The objections to the bill were generally made by technical lawyers, and by those who believed the present system is perfect and incapable of better and opposed such proposition because it is because it injures trade. Business men in the House favor it. Finally, the bill was reported back favorably without essential alteration.

APPORTIONMENT.

The consideration of the Apportionment bill in the House was postponed till Thursday week. The motion to the committee's report is rather increasing, more talkative, but it is not yet seem strong enough to endanger the bill. Some individuals are here from Cook and elsewhere to oppose the proposed change, and this afternoon, in the House, Mr. Roberts moved the reconsidering the report of the committee, which applies to Chicago, and from the latter, believing, apparently, that the committee would concur therein. Nearly all the members are in favor of this scheme, while it was opposed only on the ground that it would endanger the resolution. Several members were investigated, and, finally, by a vote of 69 to 68, the motion to reconsider, including everything definable, was, semi-special committee, and is so fungied up that it will be some time before it comes again. Many of the Democrats seem to prefer no bread to bridge fences.

BRIDGE FENCES.

Senate in the afternoon talked of hedge and bridge fencing.

NEW PLAN OF APPORTIONMENT.

Several members of the House have prepared a report and amendment which will be presented in amendment to the committee's bill: Bissell, Craig, Boone, McHenry, and Lake, Smith, Kane, and Du Page, Dement, Smith, Du Daviess, Fulton, Eleventh, Cole and DeKalb, Third, Twelfth and Kendall, Fifteenth, Burgen and Stark, Sixteenth, Peoria, Seventeenth, Knox and Stark, Eighteenth, Knox and Stark, Twenty-first, Marshall and Livingston, Twenty-eighth, Champaign and Ford, Twenty-third, Macon, DeWitt, and Thirty-second, Clark, Cumberland, and Coles, Thirty-fifth, Jasper, Richland, Lawrence, and Wabash, Thirty-ninth, Shelby and Effingham, Forty-eighth, Wayne, Clay, and Jefferson. Only those districts are given which a change is made. It is claimed by it that the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth Districts are made considerably Republican, and the Forty-eighth is made rather Democratic, yet it is a gain of one. This will give twenty-Republican, seventeen Democratic, and five doubtful. Geographically, it is certainly as the committee's bill, but since it if be not for the Democrats it will fail in the present quarter. This new plan will receive support of some Northern members, but to be acted it will need Democratic votes.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

ROLL CALL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 27.—The Secretary proceeded to call the roll of absentees, whereupon McNULTA objected on the ground, first, that a report was not properly lodged at the moment the Senate had adopted no rule regulating the calling of the roll.

PRESIDENT decided that the motion fairly stopped, and ordered the call to proceed. Twenty-three failed to answer.

NEW MEMBER.

The credentials of Wm. H. Allen, Senator-elect from the Sixteenth District, Geo Shepherd, retired, were presented.

COMMITTEE VACANCIES FILLED.

PRESIDENT announced the appointments to vacancies in committees.

HOLDEN offered a resolution providing for an additional member of the Committee on Judiciary. Adopted. Mr. Edsall appointed.

NEW BILLS.

BEDDICK introduced a bill to avoid the law prohibiting from the sale of intoxicating

RAILROAD PASSES.

WHITING introduced a bill to prevent members of the General Assembly accepting railroad passes. The bill provides for a forfeiture of the office of the member accepting railroad

MORRIS moved to lay the bill upon the

vote was as follows:

AYES.

Marsh,	Vaughan,	
McNulta,	York,	
Richardson,	Williams,	
Starne,		

NAYS.

Hampton,	VanBuskirk,	
Holcomb,	Whiting,	
Reed,	Wilkinson,	
Reddick,		
Underwood,		

—11.

So the motion was agreed to, when the vote was announced. On the second call the vote was as

AYES.

Little,	Richardson,	
Marsh,	Starne,	
McNulta,	York,	
Nicholson,	Williams—11.	
Reddick,		

NAYS.

Holcomb,	Van Dorsten,	
Hungate,	Vaughan,	
Pierce,	Whiting,	
Underwood,	Wilkinson.	

—6.

So the bill was laid on the table.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. HOLCOMB introduced a bill giving consent to the building of a bridge across the Mississippi at Camp Girardeau.

Senate bill 297, concerning hedge fences along county roads, was read a third time and made the special order for 4 o'clock.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL

be called up on a second reading. An effort was made to postpone the reading until Monday next, which failed.

Mr. MARSH moved the postponement of the bill to Friday. Objected to. The bill was got a satisfactory one at all. He complained of the inequality in which his district, the Thirteenth, had been determined upon.

Mr. VAN DORSTEN objected to the bill on the ground laid by Marsh. He wanted it postponed for a week.

Mr. FULLER objected to any delay.

Mr. VAN DORSTEN characterized the bill as a violation of the Constitution in many respects, and wanted the bill postponed until the people could be heard from.

Mr. YORIS supported Mr. VanDorsten. The majority could dispose of the bill whenever they chose. They would district the State as they pleased, but he would like a little courtesy exhibited by the minority.

House bill 54, to amend the act incorporating the city of Nashville, coming up, cut off action on it upon a permanent bill. The Nashville bill was laid on the table. Considerable discussion arose on the motion to postpone the Apportionment bill, which was finally postponed to one week from Thursday next.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

House bill 54, to provide for uniformity in calculating days of grace; No. 386, to make an appropriation for certain State expenses, were read a third time.

JUDICIAL.

Senate bill, relating to special terms of courts, was taken up, passed by House with amendments, was taken up, and postponed to Tuesday.

JURISDICTION OF JUSTICES.

Senate bill 30, to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, passed by; 26 ayes, 2, Richardson and Van Dorsten voting no.

HEDGE FENCES.

Senate bill 265, repealing the act creating the Fifth Common Piece of Amboy was read a

HEDGE FENCES.

The bill relating to hedge fences, the special order, was taken up and referred back to the Committee on Agriculture.

EXPLANATION.

Mr. EDSALL, by leave, stated the citizens of Amboy did not desire the repeal of the act creating a court at Amboy. He wanted the bill put over until certain remonstrances from abroad were against the bill now in the Senate should be received. The bill was postponed until one week from Friday next.

HEDGE FENCES AGAIN.

Mr. WHITING, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the bill relating to hedge fences with an amendment, which occupied the attention of the Senate from 3 o'clock to 4:10.

Senate bill relates to the Osage orange fences,

FOREIGN.

Continued Serious Illness of the Prince of Wales.

Opening of the First Session of the Italian Parliament in Rome.

Extensive Military Preparations Being Made in Russia.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Court circular in the evening journals announces that Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandria, wife of the Prince of Wales, is ill.

Some rioting is reported to have taken place at Dover yesterday. The disorder was easily suppressed by the local authorities.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—A London letter, speaking of the Tichborne trial, says that the cost of taking and printing the notes of the evidence has been $6,000 a week. Hundreds of witnesses have been brought from South America and Australia this week. Witness after witness comes up and swears that he recognizes the claimant as the real Sir Roger. The defence will try to prove that they are all mercenary, perjured witnesses, or utterly mistaken.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The last official bulletin of his physician up to 10 o'clock this morning, reports that the Prince of Wales passed a sleepless night.—His fever is increasing, but the strength of the patient still holds out against it. The Queen is constantly at the bedside of the Prince.

The Paris *Reveil* says there now exists in England 68 clubs devoted to republicanism.

A collision occurred last night off the Irish coast between the ships Marmion and Oceola. The latter sunk very soon after she was struck. Several of the crew escaped by jumping aboard the Marmion, but 9 men are missing. It is hoped that they have saved themselves in one of the boats.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.—Steamer City of Limerick, from New York, has arrived at Queenstown.

LONDON, Nov. 27, evening.—The physicians in attendance upon the Prince of Wales issue a bulletin this evening, stating that the Prince has been quiet during the day, but without any change in the symptoms of the disease under which he is suffering.

West Indies.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—Tuesday afternoon a number of medical students of the Royal University pumped the walls of the cemetery, and committed other excesses. The Captain attempted to disperse the students, but was stoned him away. On Saturday the Governor of Havana visited the university and demanded of the medical faculty the name of the students. The faculty students remained silent, and the case was then submitted over to the Rector. Several students then testified, and six members of the class were forthwith ejected and sent to prison. The court temporarily dislodged forty-two students, who also ejected in complicity in the act. The court is working actively in the case, and, with the aid of the police, expects to discover the guilty parties. In cases, who will be punished as severely as the law permits.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—A Puerto Principe letter of the 11th instant states that 600 Spanish reinforcements had arrived there on the 10th, with arms and munitions of war. They were received with great enthusiasm. Agents are meeting with success in the enlistment of recruits, and the number is published in both English and German. Castine—Interior interior are being circulated. Any number of copies per dozen, 25 copies per dozen, and 100 copies. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a liberal commission. Address, Publishing Co., 181 West Madison-st., Chicago, Illinois.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN OR county to sell the largest and best article ever invented. Sample and terms sent free. Send stamp for circular to A. M. RICHARDSON, 122 South Sangamon-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—THROUGHOUT THE North-west to canvass for several new books. Among them is Wm. Cullen Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song, containing the choicest gems of the English language. Address, SHELDON & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 16 Nixon building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—STORY STORES, FRONT HOUSES, and 12 rooms, all modern improvements, brick barn, and lot 22x136, on Ashland-av., between Monroe and Adams. SHELDON & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 16 Nixon building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—SIXTH FLAT, SOUTH FRONT ON Madison-st., between Union and Desplaines. Has pooled desirable entrance from apartment. Easy terms. SHELDON & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 16 Nixon building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—STORY FRAME HOUSE, BRICK basement, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, barn, and lot 22x100, east front of Michigan-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts. SHELDON & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 16 Nixon building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF Thirty-seventh-st., 132x132, in one of the most desirable lots on the avenue. J. H. KREELER, 202 Halsted, corner Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—LOT CXIII ON POLK-ST., BE-tween Desplaines and Halsted; will be sold cheap. H. KREELER, 202 Halsted, corner Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—SIXTH MADISON, NEAR MAY-sfield-a, a fine business lot. A. DOHERTY, 39 State-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A GREAT SACRIFICE—A four-and-one-half-story brick house and lot. Only $4,000 if taken at once. House in first-class in every respect, and is worth $5,000. Address, Owner, Box 2,744, Chicago.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT, NEAR on Twenty-second-st. and Central-av. First-class railroad and river facilities. AYRES & DOUGLAS, 93 Lasalle-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS on Prairie-av. on Campbell Park, only $1,000 each; according to location. Prices $1,000 to $1,500 each; according to location. Without a cent of cash payment if improved immediately. Apply at 94 West Washington-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON PARK-AV., NEAR Thirty-first-st., at a bargain. $2,200 cash; five years to balance. E. COLE & SON.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED RESidence, 12 rooms, bay, gas, Indiana-av., on paved ground, all modern conveniences, 2 blocks from cars, 5 minutes' walk from business. Inquire at 45 Sixteenth-st., between Indiana-av. and Michigan-av.

AGENTS WANTED—THE HARVEST OF FIRE Press agents wanted to sell Crane's thrilling picture "Chicago in Flames;" price, $7.00 per hundred; also a fine book, giving a complete history of the great conflagration, embellished with numerous fine engravings of buildings; price, $25.00 per hundred. Best selling line of chromos, photographs, engravings, oval-framed pictures, &c., ever offered. Send for terms and full circular. GEORGE F. CRAM, 55 West Lake-st. Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 PER DAY CAN BE made by either sex, with my new articles. Samples free. C. M. LINGTON, 83 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES OF THE BEST selling article in the world sent free. Address MERRILL & CO., 239 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $20 A DAY. IN every county in the United States, to sell a new and popular Subscription Book. Address, for circulars, &c., HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Cincinnati, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$100 A MONTH! EMPLOYment given, or a salary and commission paid. Horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents in every County in the United States, to sell our celebrated Family Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the market. Address, for circulars, GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE CO., 181 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE HISTORY OF New York, as it was and as it is—over 50 fine engravings of Battle Scenes and incidents in the War, and the only full history of the Draft riots. Sells to that great conflict. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a liberal commission. Address, J. B. BURR & CO., Hartford, Conn.

AGENTS WANTED—THROUGHOUT THE North-west to canvass for several new books. Among them is Wm. Cullen Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song, containing the choicest gems of the English language. Address, SHELDON & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 16 Nixon building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, TO sell sets of six chromos called American Beauties, Size 10x12 inches. Address, P. O. B. 1, TANDON, Agent, No. 8 Land Block, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES OF THE BEST selling article in the world sent free. Address MERRILL & CO., 239 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

MACHINERY.

A ENGINES, PORTABLE TWO HORSE power; threshing, 7 and 10-horse; circular saw mills. Furnaces, grinding mills, corn shellers, &c. COLLINS & CO., Agents, 75 south Canal-st.

C. & B. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines and Boilers, Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

ENGINE LATHES, IRON PLANERS, DRILLS, Bolt Cutters, Twist Drills, at W. A. JAMES & CO., 114 Fulton-st.

EVERY SHOP SHOULD HAVE A UNIVERSAL Wood worker at Economic Machinery Manufactory, 42 and 44 Clinton-st. H. G. WORMER, Manager, 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

PLANING STATIONARY AND PORTABLE Engines, Saw Mills, Shingle Machines, Wood Planers, sash tacker and moulder, shaping machines and other wood-working machines. 28 Canal-st. MONTROF.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS SECOND HAND double cylinder planer, 22 inch bed, 6 ft. long. CROSS, Lyons, Iowa.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS and Cotton Gin Machinery, first and second hand, portable and stationary. W. McGREGOR, No. 28 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-REVOLUTION TAYLOR 10" cylinder Card Feed Cotton Condenser, and can be seen running at the Tribune office, 15 Canal-st.

GREENWOOD'S STAVE HEADING AND SHINgle machine, 51 Rochester Manufacturing Company. H. G. WORMER, Manager, 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES and saw mills. Contracts taken to furnish all classes of machinery at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company. H. G. WORMER, Manager, 25 and 39 South Canal-st.

SURFACERS, PLANERS AND MATCHER MAchines, Moulding Machines, Tenoning Machines, Saw Arbors, Saws, Belting, &c., at ROCHESTER MACHINERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S Depot, 39 South Canal-st.

SASH AND DOOR MACHINERY—A BULLINE & Bell, Smith's on hand. W. A. JAMES & CO., 114 Fulton-st.

STEAM ENGINES—A LARGE STOCK ON HAND at 114 Fulton-st. W. A. JAMES & CO.

THOMPKINS' CHAMPION MOULDING MAchine, with inside knife, at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company. H. G. WORMER, Manager, 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

THOMPKINS PLANERS AND MATCHERS, THE best in use, at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company. H. G. WORMER, Manager, 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FLY WHEEL, HUB, SUITABLE for thimble skein to weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds. Address S. R. Tribune office.

WANTED—$100 A MONTH! EMPLOY-ment given, or a salary and commission paid. Horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents in every County in the United States, to sell our celebrated Family Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the market. Address, for circulars, GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE CO., 181 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

WE HAVE PATTERNS FOR GUSSETED Shirts, Drawers, and Undershirts, and will cut to measure. We have dry goods, etc., from 12 to 20 inches wide, which we will sell by the yard, cheap for cash. Persons wishing patterns or goods will please call on H. FOWLER & CO., Room 1 and 2, 120 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—EVERY TRAMSTER IN THE CITY to go to CLEMENT & SAVERS', 289 Milwaukee-av., and buy an army overcoat.

WANTED—A HEARSE, ICE BOX AND ICE or 20 feet counter for a saloon; also stove. Apply at 271 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MRS. HAYES WISHES HER former customers and patrons to know that she has resumed business, and solicits a continuance of their favors. Employment Agency Office at her residence, 10 Peck-ct., corner Michigan-av. Persons wishing help can furnish them with whole households.

WANTED—CANDY, CLOTHING WASHERS, old gold, silver, coins, gold and silver, medical instruments, old coins, composition rubber, furniture, bedding, dry goods, etc. Cash paid at BARTLETT'S, 76 West Lake-st.

WANTED—ALL LABORERS GOING SOUTH can have tickets to St. Louis for $7, and to all points beyond on the same basis. Apply at 216 West Randolph-st., ticket store.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A FIRST-CLASS paying established business. Must bear strictest investigation. Address, stating nature of business, TRIBUNE office.

WANTED, A PARTNER IN THE PRINTING business; one who can furnish $2,000 cash. Address THOMPSON, Tribune office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female wanted; horse and outfit free. Address, with stamp, HOWE & CO., Cincinnati, O.

$18,000 A BUSINESS MAN WITH THE above established business. Address, with real name and standing nativity of business, D. O. TRIBUNE office.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos and all kinds of personal property; first-class business paper discounted. TENNICLIFF, 62 West Madison-st., Room 2.

TO LOAN—MONEY—IN AMOUNTS OF $500 or upwards, on real estate or $1,000 or good mercantile paper. H. L. PEARSON, 100 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY—ON WATCHES, DIAmonds, &c. Cash paid for gold dust and gold bullion. Office, 84 Clark-st., Room 1. Entrance, GOLDSMITH'S Loan office, 103 1/2 State-st., 1st west Post and 120 etc.

WANTED—$5,000 TO LOAN FOR FIVE YEARS on choice improved city property. Has not been sold in twenty years. Abstract of title complete. Will pay 10 per cent interest and 2 per cent commission. Address, BORROWER, Tribune office.

$100,000—I WILL PAY CASH & CENTS on the dollar for claims against the late Chicago Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Address, stating amount, A. B. C., Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BUSINESS MAN WOULD INVEST $5,000 to $10,000 in an established mercantile or manufacturing business. Address, stating nature of business, CONTRACT, Tribune office.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR DESertion, cruelty, &c. Fee after decree. Sealed evidence. Eight years' experience. Address P. O. Box 1,611.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER PUBlication; loan, real estate and common law business attended to. NEWELL PRATT, Attorney, 161 West Madison-st., Room 2.

DRINKS MADE TO ORDER AT 229 WEST Randolph-st. FRANK.

JOHN'S INVITED THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMships Europa, from Glasgow, Scotland, about 2,000 tons, patent aggregate loading fore and aft, and Anchor Line Steamship Victoria, 1,000 tons, at the company office, 6 South Canal-st., Room 1. WINSLOW, SANFORD & CO.

LUMBER—WE ARE PREPARED TO DELIVER at any point on the railroads, or other lines, lumber sawed to order. We have dry joist, etc., from 12 to 20 inches wide, which we will sell by the piece, cheap for cash. Persons wishing patterns or goods will please call on H. FOWLER & CO., Room 1 and 2, 120 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—EVERY TRAMSTER IN THE CITY to go to CLEMENT & SAVERS', 289 Milwaukee-av., and buy an army overcoat.

WANTED—A GOOD RESIDENCE FOR $2,000 or $2,500 cash. Apply to S. S. GOUD, 55 Washington-st.

WANTED—NEW LOTS AT IRVING PARK. Also, fine, choice, suburban lots, price—to fancy buyers. Address, P. E. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR LEASE, SUITable property for a hotel, within six hours of Court House. Address, P. GARDINER, Box 1,004, Milwaukee.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BUILDING LOT, on or near the corner of Madison and Franklin-sts., or Monroe and Frank-ts. Cottage houses call. F. A. BROWN, Real estate agent, Room 2, 95 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

30 ARENDEEN-ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT room, and one suite of front rooms, with all modern conveniences; also, table board; first-class accommodations; and one or two day boarders accommodated.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—BETWEEN PRAIrie and Calumet-avs., nicely and conveniently furnished rooms, with full or partial board, to adults only.

248 CALUMET-AV., SOUTH OF TWENTY-first-st.—Pleasant rooms, with board; also transient rooms and parlors, gas and fireplaces, and cold water and bath; very reasonable; half block from Cottage Grove cars.

374 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANT PARLOR, newly furnished, and other large rooms, to rent to gentlemen and wife, with private table, if desired, on reasonable terms.

433 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM for rent, with board, for family.

499 BURNSIDE-ST., BETWEEN TWENTY-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.—One block west of Cottage Grove-av. Good rooms, with first-rate conditions, for married or single gentlemen, at lowest prices.

809 SOUTH CLARK ST.—FIVE YOUNG MEN of steady habits as boarders; references required.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms (connecting) for rent, with first-class board, to gentleman and wife, or three gentlemen; also, one church, if desired.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BOARDING—PARTIES HAVING ANY HORSES they wish to board during the winter, or coming winter, will find it to their advantage to call at 70 Fifth-av., where they can be accommodated very reasonable. W. HANSON.

CAR LOADS OF HEAVY DRAFT HORSES arrived this day. Also, a car load of Kentucky mules, 14 to 15 hands high, 4 to 5 years old. EASLEY, WOOD & BRO., No. 338 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TWO WHOLESALE NOTION WAGons, medium size, Hoyt's Elliptic made, peddling wagons, as good as new, for sale cheap. MONTGOMERY & SEARS, 56 and 58 Wells-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—1 SHIPPING, top carriage and double harness; will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for lumber, or will trade for a span of horses, or for anything we can handle. Call at 9 o'clock a. m., or 6 p. m., 246 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—16 HEAD GOOD HEAVY HORSES; several field corpse horses; 1 saddle pony; 1 fine driving horse; 1 fine family horse; 1 single harness; 1 light single spring truck, at CENTRE AV. STABLES, 20 and 22 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MULES; 6 OR SOUTH Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, HARNESS AND buggy; cheap for cash. Can be seen at 354 CHICAGO, northwest corner Clark and Washington.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, WAGON, HARNESS, sleigh, and saddle. Also 100 A. No. 1 good chopping for sale by SOUTH Chicago.

FOR SALE—OMNIBUS IN FIRST-RATE ORder, and very easy running; for sale very low. Will seat about 25 passengers, or would suit a traveling company or show. Apply to C. MOORE, 1,000 Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—$200 WILL BUY ONE OF THE finest horses in the city. Eleventh-st., between Dearborn and Clark-sts. Apply to 1,000 Fifth-st., Factory and State Yard, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

FOR SALE—SIX GOOD COMPOSITORE APPLY immediately to FRED ALLES, 120 Fourth-av.

FOR SALE—WELL BROKEN MARE, WEIGHT 1,000 pounds; 5 years old; sound; harness and saddle if desired. Also, 2 good horses, weight 2,400 pounds, suitable for farm or draft. Inquire at 1,000 Fifth-st., Factory and State Yard, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WOOD-WORKER ON RE-pairing to go to Kansas. Inquire at 1,000 Fifth-st., Factory and State Yard, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND BUGGY, cheap for cash. Inquire at 1,000 Fifth-st., Factory and State Yard, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR A hotel; a shop 6 miles in the country; also good girls and boys for private families in the city and country. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 100 Sixth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at 1,000 Fifth-st., Factory and State Yard, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire at 1,000 Fifth-st., Factory and State Yard, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, must be a good washer and ironer, and sleep in the family; good wages. Apply at 1,000 Wabash-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO do general housework. Apply at 1,000 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at 1,000 West Madison-st., near Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron; good wages, paid weekly. Apply immediately at 243 Cottage Grove-av., between Peck-ct. and Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE OR NORWEgian little to general housework in a private family. Reference required. Call at 347 Wabash-av., corner of Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—A COOK FOR RIVERSIDE HOTEL. Apply at KINSLEY'S, 104 Michigan-av., or 800 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY TONS OF FANCY MICHIgan Red and White Potatoes, delivered by LOVEJOY & CO., Litchfield, Mich.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG COW AT A BARgain. Enquire at 104 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A BILLIARD TABLE CAN BE seen at 104 Washington.

FOR SALE—A LUNCH COUNTER SHELVING and stools. Call at 94 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH OR ON TIME, a first-class family horse, suitable for sale or to exchange for a good business horse. Apply to 1,000 Fifth-st., Factory and State Yard, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL E. FAGAN, PLEASE ADdress your father, GLASGOW, Illinois. E. B. FAGAN.

PERSONAL—THE PARTIES WHO TOOK THE pocketbook off the counter of the Merchants' Factory & Machinery Co., on Saturday night, is known, and had better return the same and save further trouble.

PERSONAL—IF JOHN CAIN IS IN CHICAGO, he can hear of something to his advantage by calling on HOLLOW & WALLING, at 100 State-st.

PERSONAL—WIFE, JAN. EDWARDS, FOR merly employed on the Tremont House, Chicago, will please address, C. O. box 613, Aurora, Kane County, Ill., or she will hear of something to her advantage.

PERSONAL—THE RELATIONS OF JOHN PETER SCHATT, who left Germany in the year 1849, and who is supposed to be living in Chicago, will hear of something to their advantage by addressing WILLIAM, care H. E. PHILLIPS, 106 Cannon-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS and basement, at South Desplaines-st., for business purposes, or offices. A. KLINKE.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN LARGE ROOM near corner of Trade, at $8 per month. Room heated and kept in order. T. S. McCLELAND, 8 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF PERHAPS THE whole of a nice basement, at 33 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO BARNS. INQUIRE AT 39 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. TWO or three rooms, first floor, 41 Hubbard court; nine rooms on second floor, corner of No. 184 State-st., now occupied. Apply to C. C. THAYER & CO., Auction and Commission and Real Estate Agents, 41 Hubbard court.

TO RENT—THE TWO STORES, NOS. 84 AND 86, at 84 and 86 South Water-st., for five years, to good responsible tenant. Will be finished all over and the whole will present features of a new building. Inquire of H. H. SHUFELDT, 164 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BRICK STORE AND basement, suitable for Carpet or wax Mattress; splendid location, easy lease, and low rent. P. NORWOOD, 1,000 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY OF STORE NO. 88 Michigan-av., with or without boiler, with or without steam power. Address P. W. D. FELLEY & BRO., No. 338 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ON MADISON-ST., NEAR CENtre-av., two front rooms, newly kalsomined and papered, suitable for housekeeping; rent $40 per month. Address H. H. Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, FOR GENtlemen, over store No. 273 West Madison-st., corner Throop.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM FURNISHED. Call at 200 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED OR UNFURnished room, in a private family. Apply to W. H. FRANCIS, 200 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS AT NOS. 11 AND 13 South Canal-st., suitable for offices or sleeping rooms. Also, a store and basement, No. 15 South Canal-st. Apply to GEORGE HARNER, 2 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board, at 104 Fourth-av., conveniently to business. Apply at 58 South Curtis-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICE, UNFURNISHED rooms, in a private family, to a respectable person, with references. Apply at 239 Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT room, with stove, 2 blocks from cars, near Adams-st. Terms reasonable. 388 West Harrison.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; DESIRA-ble for housekeeping. Will exchange house rent and furniture for good piano. Apply at 528 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—NOS. 1342, 1344, 1346 AND 1348 Michigan-av., two stories and cellar, very large, with SIMEON MERRILL, 228 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NEW TEN-ROOM dwelling, 1336 Wabash-av., all modern improvements. Inquire at 1,000 Fifth-st., Factory and State Yard, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

TO RENT—NO. 78 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Dearborn and Clark-sts., 3 stories and basement, with fine 2-story barn 20x38. House has 11 rooms, bath and gas fixtures, and is in the engravings and all of the new improvements; immediate possession. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. HANSON, 421 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE—AN ELEgant residence at Riverside for the winter; has a fine cottage and barn; will be rented at very low rate. Apply to R. W. MONTGOMERY, 22 Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BOARDING—PARTIES HAVING ANY HORSES they wish to board during the winter, or coming winter, will find it to their advantage to call at 70 Fifth-av., where they can be accommodated very reasonable. W. HANSON.

CAR LOADS OF HEAVY DRAFT HORSES arrived this day. Also, a car load of Kentucky mules, 14 to 15 hands high, 4 to 5 years old. EASLEY, WOOD & BRO., No. 338 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TWO WHOLESALE NOTION WAGons, medium size, Hoyt's Elliptic made, peddling wagons, as good as new, for sale cheap. MONTGOMERY & SEARS, 56 and 58 W

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

Steps to be Taken to Legalize the Destroyed Assessment Rolls.

Appropriation of $100,000 for the Repair of the Water Works.

Report of the Finance Committee on the Burnt Bonds.

The Fire Limits Ordinance Again Postponed.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President Holden in the chair. There were also present the following Aldermen: Isaac Knickerbocker, Dixon, Otis, Montgomery, Coey, McAvoy, Thompson, Whitaker, Dacey, Tracey, Schintz, Bixby, Bailey, W. S. Powell, George Powell, Bateham, Wilce, Walsh, Glade, McCutter, Witbeck, Campbell, Gardner, Shel, Buehler, McGrath, Tyler, Schmidt, Schintz, Schaffner, McCauley, Clarke, McCaffrey, Carney, Devine, Busse.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

A petition of sanitary policemen asking pay for their services, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A similar petition of a Norwegian regiment was similarly disposed of.

A petition asking that W. J. Leadbeater be allowed to remove his residence on Washington street to Jackson, was granted, and the prayer granted.

A similar petition from Joseph Freegan to remove from No. 85 Desplaines street to a vacant lot, was granted.

The petitions of Mary O'Connor, W. S. Hunt & Co., P. York, to remove their frame buildings for the purpose of building brick houses instead, were granted.

Ald. Bailey presented a petition for paving Mitchell street, which was referred to the Board of Public Works.

TELEGRAPH POLES IN THE CITY.

Ald. Schintz offered a resolution, asking the Corporation Counsel to give his opinion as to the authority of the telegraph companies to erect poles in the North Division.

Ald. Wilce moved to make it include the three divisions.

Ald. McCauley moved that the Corporation Counsel be requested to report on each division separately.

The motion was agreed to.

Ald. Shell presented a resolution, asking for lamp-posts on Washington avenue. Passed.

REBUILDING THE FRANKLIN AND FRANKLIN-STREET SCHOOLS.

A communication was received from the Board of Education asking the Council to appropriate $60,000 for the school building fund for the rebuilding of the Franklin and Franklin-street Primary Schools. Referred to the Committee on Schools.

THE OLD BRIDEWELL LOT.

The report of the City Comptroller, containing bids for the lease of the old Bridewell lot, was referred. The highest bid was that of Grant & Price, they offering $7,100 for the lot, or $6,100 for 272 1-2 feet fronting on Fifth avenue.

Ald. Schintz moved to refer it to the appropriate committee.

Ald. Montgomery gave the particulars of his failure to secure his re-election.

Ald. Dixon wanted the Council to proceed with the matter at once.

Ald. Campbell said there was no property in the city of such value that could be leased for so low a figure.

The report was referred to the Committee on Schools.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES ON THE NORTH SIDE.

The Board of Public Works presented an ordinance regulating the erection of breweries, distilleries, sticking-houses, or slaughter-houses in the North Division. The ordinance provided that no such building should be constructed on the North Side, unless within 500 feet of the North Branch, or of any creek or river flowing into it, and forbade the erection of such buildings east of the Canal, or on the North Division.

EXTENSION OF STREETS ON THE NORTH SIDE.

The Board of Public Works presented a report recommending the extension of Sophia and Oak streets, and Chestnut places and Oak street, as soon as the Legislature shall have passed the necessary laws for condemning private property, also, the widening of Chicago avenue near the Water Works. Referred.

LEGALIZING ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

Ald. McGrath presented, by unanimous consent, a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to prepare a bill for the legalizing of the assessment rolls for street improvements, Considered by the Council of the whole.

The Chair said, if the Council could pass the resolution, immediate action could be taken.

Ald. Dacey moved to include the whole city, which amendment was accepted.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

BRIDGE PASSES FOR BRIDGES.

Ald. Busse, by unanimous consent, offered a resolution instructing the Board of Public Works to build all bridges hereafter to be constructed on stone piers, and to construct, as soon as possible a bridge across the river at Adams street.

Ald. Schintz moved to amend by adding a bridge at Wells street.

The resolution was adopted.

REPAIRING THE WATER WORKS.

The Finance Committee made the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the communication from the Board of Public Works, with ordinance for the issuance and transfer of bonds for the repairs of the Water Works, having had the same under consideration, would respectfully report that they carefully considered the same with the Board and Chief Engineer, and are satisfied that the repairs and the amount immediately wanted to complete the pumping-works, and the connecting tunnel to the above pier will be needed for the present winter. Your committee, in view of the above facts, would recommend the transfer of only $100,000 at this time, and that the ordinance be amended and submitted to your committee, when a final estimate can be made, sufficient for May next, and when that sum is expended a more correct estimate can be obtained of what will be required to complete the repairs. Believing it to be the policy of the city to economize in the present expenditure of money, and consider all such outlay as to be unnecessary at this time, and that all the bonds mentioned were in the sinking-funds and were endorsed as stated by the Comptroller. The committee did not feel called upon to make any recommendation as to the restoration or cancellation of the bonds without direction from the Council, and deemed it but their duty to report the facts to the Council, that such action as may be deemed advisable might be taken.

Following is the communication of the Comptroller:

GENTLEMEN: In the fire of the 8th and 9th of October last, all the books and papers of my office and the safe were destroyed. Among the contents of the safe were bonds belonging to the General Sinking fund, the Jonathan Burr fund, and the Fire and Police Insurance fund, as follows:

To the General Sinking fund: Fourteen water loan bonds, Nos. 434 to 447 inclusive, to the amount of $14,000; Nos. 1,000 to 1,009 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,041 to 1,050 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,341 to 1,350 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,351 to 1,360 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,361 to 1,370 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,371 to 1,380 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,381 to 1,390 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,391 to 1,400 inclusive, $10,000; 125 do, Nos. 529 to 653, $12,500; 6 do, Nos. 1,401 to 1,406, $6,000; 200 River Improvement bonds, Nos. 1,201 to 1,400 inclusive, $200,000; 200 Public Library bonds, Nos. 1,201 to 1,400 inclusive, $200,000; Total bonds, $467,500.

To the Jonathan Burr fund: Nos. 2,709, 2,710, 2,711, 2,712, 2,713, 2,714, 2,715, 2,716, 2,717, 2,718, 2,719, 2,720, 2,721, 2,722, 2,723, 2,724, 2,725, 2,726, 2,727, 2,728, 2,729, 2,730, 2,731, 2,732, 2,733, 2,734, 2,735, 2,736, 2,737, 2,738, 2,739, 2,740, 2,741, 2,742, 2,743, 2,744, 2,745, 2,746, 2,747, 2,748, 2,749, 2,750, 2,751, 2,752, 2,753, 2,754, 2,755, 2,756, 2,757, 2,758, 2,759, 2,760, 2,761, 2,762, 2,763, 2,764, 2,765, 2,766, 2,767, 2,768, 2,769, 2,770, 2,771, 2,772, 2,773, 2,774, 2,775, 2,776, 2,777, 2,778, 2,779, 2,780, 2,781, 2,782, 2,783, 2,784, 2,785, 2,786, 2,787, 2,788, 2,789, 2,790, 2,791, 2,792, 2,793, 2,794, 2,795, 2,796, 2,797, 2,798, 2,799, 2,800, 2,801, 2,802, 2,803, 2,804, 2,805, 2,806, 2,807, 2,808, 2,809, 2,810, 2,811, 2,812, 2,813, 2,814, 2,815, 2,816, 2,817, 2,818, 2,819, 2,820, 2,821, 2,822, 2,823, 2,824, 2,825, 2,826, 2,827, 2,828, 2,829, 2,830, 2,831, 2,832, 2,833, 2,834, 2,835, 2,836, 2,837, 2,838, 2,839, 2,840, 2,841, 2,842, 2,843, 2,844, 2,845, 2,846, 2,847, 2,848, 2,849, 2,850, 2,851, 2,852, 2,853, 2,854, 2,855, 2,856, 2,857, 2,858, 2,859, 2,860, 2,861, 2,862, 2,863, 2,864, 2,865, 2,866, 2,867, 2,868, 2,869, 2,870, 2,871, 2,872, 2,873, 2,874, 2,875, 2,876, 2,877, 2,878, 2,879, 2,880, 2,881, 2,882, 2,883, 2,884, 2,885, 2,886, 2,887, 2,888, 2,889, 2,890, 2,891, 2,892, 2,893, 2,894, 2,895, 2,896, 2,897, 2,898, 2,899, 2,900, 2,901, 2,902, 2,903, 2,904, 2,905, 2,906, 2,907, 2,908, 2,909, 2,910, 2,911, 2,912, 2,913, 2,914, 2,915, 2,916, 2,917, 2,918, 2,919, 2,920, 2,921, 2,922, 2,923, 2,924, 2,925, 2,926, 2,927, 2,928, 2,929, 2,930, 2,931, 2,932, 2,933, 2,934, 2,935, 2,936, 2,937, 2,938, 2,939, 2,940, 2,941, 2,942, 2,943, 2,944, 2,945, 2,946, 2,947, 2,948, 2,949, 2,950, 2,951, 2,952, 2,953, 2,954, 2,955, 2,956, 2,957, 2,958, 2,959, 2,960, 2,961, 2,962, 2,963, 2,964, 2,965, 2,966, 2,967, 2,968, 2,969, 2,970, 2,971, 2,972, 2,973, 2,974, 2,975, 2,976, 2,977, 2,978, 2,979, 2,980, 2,981, 2,982, 2,983, 2,984, 2,985, 2,986, 2,987, 2,988, 2,989, 2,990, 2,991, 2,992, 2,993, 2,994, 2,995, 2,996, 2,997, 2,998, 2,999, 3,000, 3,001, 3,002, 3,003, 3,004, 3,005, 3,006, 3,007, 3,008, 3,009, 3,010, 3,011, 3,012, 3,013, 3,014, 3,015, 3,016, 3,017, 3,018, 3,019, 3,020, 3,021, 3,022, 3,023, 3,024, 3,025, 3,026, 3,027, 3,028, 3,029, 3,030, 3,031, 3,032, 3,033, 3,034, 3,035, 3,036, 3,037, 3,038, 3,039, 3,040, 3,041, 3,042, 3,043, 3,044, 3,045, 3,046, 3,047, 3,048, 3,049, 3,050, 3,051, 3,052, 3,053, 3,054, 3,055, 3,056, 3,057, 3,058, 3,059, 3,060, 3,061, 3,062, 3,063, 3,064, 3,065, 3,066, 3,067, 3,068, 3,069, 3,070, 3,071, 3,072, 3,073, 3,074, 3,075, 3,076, 3,077, 3,078, 3,079, 3,080, 3,081, 3,082, 3,083, 3,084, 3,085, 3,086, 3,087, 3,088, 3,089, 3,090, 3,091, 3,092, 3,093, 3,094, 3,095, 3,096, 3,097, 3,098, 3,099, 3,100, 3,101, 3,102, 3,103, 3,104, 3,105, 3,106, 3,107, 3,108, 3,109, 3,110, 3,111, 3,112, 3,113, 3,114, 3,115, 3,116, 3,117, 3,118, 3,119, 3,120, 3,121, 3,122, 3,123, 3,124, 3,125, 3,126, 3,127, 3,128, 3,129, 3,130, 3,131, 3,132, 3,133, 3,134, 3,135, 3,136, 3,137, 3,138, 3,139, 3,140, 3,141, 3,142, 3,143, 3,144, 3,145, 3,146, 3,147, 3,148, 3,149, 3,150, 3,151, 3,152, 3,153, 3,154, 3,155, 3,156, 3,157, 3,158, 3,159, 3,160, 3,161, 3,162, 3,163, 3,164, 3,165, 3,166, 3,167, 3,168, 3,169, 3,170, 3,171, 3,172, 3,173, 3,174, 3,175, 3,176, 3,177, 3,178, 3,179, 3,180, 3,181, 3,182, 3,183, 3,184, 3,185, 3,186, 3,187, 3,188, 3,189, 3,190, 3,191, 3,192, 3,193, 3,194, 3,195, 3,196, 3,197, 3,198, 3,199, 3,200, 3,201, 3,202, 3,203, 3,204, 3,205, 3,206, 3,207, 3,208, 3,209, 3,210, 3,211, 3,212, 3,213, 3,214, 3,215, 3,216, 3,217, 3,218, 3,219, 3,220, 3,221, 3,222, 3,223, 3,224, 3,225, 3,226, 3,227, 3,228, 3,229, 3,230, 3,231, 3,232, 3,233, 3,234, 3,235, 3,236, 3,237, 3,238, 3,239, 3,240, 3,241, 3,242, 3,243, 3,244, 3,245, 3,246, 3,247, 3,248, 3,249, 3,250, 3,251, 3,252, 3,253, 3,254, 3,255, 3,256, 3,257, 3,258, 3,259, 3,260, 3,261, 3,262, 3,263, 3,264, 3,265, 3,266, 3,267, 3,268, 3,269, 3,270, 3,271, 3,272, 3,273 1-2 feet fronting on Fifth avenue.

Be it ordained, By the Common Council of the city of Chicago: That the sum of $200,000 be, and the same is hereby, transferred temporarily from the credit of the water bond account to the credit of the water fund account of the Water Works, the same to be used in repairing the loss and damage to the property of the Water Department, caused by the fire of the 8th and 9th, 1871, the same to be refunded out of the proceeds of the water rents, prior to April 1, 1872.

The engrossment was waived and the ordinance passed.

BLOOME VERSUS KNICKERBOCKER.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the contested election of Constable between Alderman C. Knickerbocker, for the office of Alderman of the First Ward, reported that, after carefully weighing the evidence, they found that in the election held in November, 1870, Knickerbocker received 650 and Bloome 647 votes; that Bloome was, therefore, the lawfully elected Alderman of that ward. To the report was appended the following resolution:

Resolved, That Carsten Bloome, Esq., be and he is hereby declared to be the Alderman of the First Ward of the city of Chicago, duly elected to such office by the votes of the said First Ward, at the election held November 8, 1870.

Ald. Dixon insisted that the report, being signed by Ald. Schintz and Montgomery only, could not come before the Council.

The Chair ruled it in order.

It was laid over.

THE NON-ELECTION OF CONSTABLES.

The same committee reported that there was no valid election for Constable in any but the Fifteenth and Twentieth Wards, and recommended that no certificates of election be granted to any of the Constables, except in the latter two wards.

The report was laid over.

BURNT BONDS.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the appended communication, reported that they had examined the contents of the Comptroller's safe, and found that 526 of the bonds, out of 562, were entirely preserved, but so charred as to break when handled. The remainder of the bonds were not only badly charred, but broken. After a patient and laborious examination, the committee were able to identify prices and numbers of all the bonds, except bond No. 2937 in a $1,000 sewerage bond, issued the 1st of July, 1865, and payable July 1, 1885, with interest at 7 per cent per annum. The committee examined the bonds and condition of the various sinking funds and found all right, and that time all the bonds mentioned were in the various sinking funds and were endorsed as stated by the Comptroller. The committee did not feel called upon to make any recommendation as to the restoration or cancellation of the bonds without direction from the Council, and deemed it but their duty to report the facts to the Council, that such action as may be deemed advisable might be taken.

Following is the communication of the Comptroller:

GENTLEMEN: In the fire of the 8th and 9th of October last, all the books and papers of my office and the safe were destroyed. Among the contents of the safe were bonds belonging to the General Sinking fund, the Jonathan Burr fund, and the Fire and Police Insurance fund, as follows:

To the General Sinking fund: Fourteen water loan bonds, Nos. 434 to 447 inclusive, to the amount of $14,000; Nos. 1,000 to 1,009 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,041 to 1,050 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,341 to 1,350 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,351 to 1,360 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,361 to 1,370 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,371 to 1,380 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,381 to 1,390 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,391 to 1,400 inclusive, $10,000; 125 do, Nos. 529 to 653, $12,500; 6 do, Nos. 1,401 to 1,406, $6,000; 200 River Improvement bonds, Nos. 1,201 to 1,400 inclusive, $200,000; 200 Public Library bonds, Nos. 1,201 to 1,400 inclusive, $200,000; Total bonds, $467,500.

To the Jonathan Burr fund: Nos. 2,709, 2,710, 2,711, 2,712, 2,713, 2,714, 2,715, 2,716, 2,717, 2,718, 2,719, 2,720, 2,721, 2,722, 2,723, 2,724, 2,725, 2,726, 2,727, 2,728, 2,729, 2,730, 2,731, 2,732, 2,733, 2,734, 2,735, 2,736, 2,737, 2,738, 2,739, 2,740, 2,741, 2,742, 2,743, 2,744, 2,745, 2,746, 2,747, 2,748, 2,749, 2,750, 2,751, 2,752, 2,753, 2,754, 2,755, 2,756, 2,757, 2,758, 2,759, 2,760, 2,761, 2,762, 2,763, 2,764, 2,765, 2,766, 2,767, 2,768, 2,769, 2,770, 2,771, 2,772, 2,773, 2,774, 2,775, 2,776, 2,777, 2,778, 2,779, 2,780, 2,781, 2,782, 2,783, 2,784, 2,785, 2,786, 2,787, 2,788, 2,789, 2,790, 2,791, 2,792, 2,793, 2,794, 2,795, 2,796, 2,797, 2,798, 2,799, 2,800, 2,801, 2,802, 2,803, 2,804, 2,805, 2,806, 2,807, 2,808, 2,809, 2,810, 2,811, 2,812, 2,813, 2,814, 2,815, 2,816, 2,817, 2,818, 2,819, 2,820, 2,821, 2,822, 2,823, 2,824, 2,825, 2,826, 2,827, 2,828, 2,829, 2,830, 2,831, 2,832, 2,833, 2,834, 2,835, 2,836, 2,837, 2,838, 2,839, 2,840, 2,841, 2,842, 2,843, 2,844, 2,845, 2,846, 2,847, 2,848, 2,849, 2,850, 2,851, 2,852, 2,853, 2,854, 2,855, 2,856, 2,857, 2,858, 2,859, 2,860, 2,861, 2,862, 2,863, 2,864, 2,865, 2,866, 2,867, 2,868, 2,869, 2,870, 2,871, 2,872, 2,873, 2,874, 2,875, 2,876, 2,877, 2,878, 2,879, 2,880, 2,881, 2,882, 2,883, 2,884, 2,885, 2,886, 2,887, 2,888, 2,889, 2,890, 2,891, 2,892, 2,893, 2,894, 2,895, 2,896, 2,897, 2,898, 2,899, 2,900, 2,901, 2,902, 2,903, 2,904, 2,905, 2,906, 2,907, 2,908, 2,909, 2,910, 2,911, 2,912, 2,913, 2,914, 2,915, 2,916, 2,917, 2,918, 2,919, 2,920, 2,921, 2,922, 2,923, 2,924, 2,925, 2,926, 2,927, 2,928, 2,929, 2,930, 2,931, 2,932, 2,933, 2,934, 2,935, 2,936, 2,937, 2,938, 2,939, 2,940, 2,941, 2,942, 2,943, 2,944, 2,945, 2,946, 2,947, 2,948, 2,949, 2,950, 2,951, 2,952, 2,953, 2,954, 2,955, 2,956, 2,957, 2,958, 2,959, 2,960, 2,961, 2,962, 2,963, 2,964, 2,965, 2,966, 2,967, 2,968, 2,969, 2,970, 2,971, 2,972, 2,973, 2,974, 2,975, 2,976, 2,977, 2,978, 2,979, 2,980, 2,981, 2,982, 2,983, 2,984, 2,985, 2,986, 2,987, 2,988, 2,989, 2,990, 2,991, 2,992, 2,993, 2,994, 2,995, 2,996, 2,997, 2,998, 2,999, 3,000, 3,001, 3,002, 3,003, 3,004, 3,005, 3,006, 3,007, 3,008, 3,009, 3,010, 3,011, 3,012, 3,013, 3,014, 3,015, 3,016, 3,017, 3,018, 3,019, 3,020, 3,021, 3,022, 3,023, 3,024, 3,025, 3,026, 3,027, 3,028, 3,029, 3,030, 3,031, 3,032, 3,033, 3,034, 3,035, 3,036, 3,037, 3,038, 3,039, 3,040, 3,041, 3,042, 3,043, 3,044, 3,045, 3,046, 3,047, 3,048, 3,049, 3,050, 3,051, 3,052, 3,053, 3,054, 3,055, 3,056, 3,057, 3,058, 3,059, 3,060, 3,061, 3,062, 3,063, 3,064, 3,065, 3,066, 3,067, 3,068, 3,069, 3,070, 3,071, 3,072, 3,073, 3,074, 3,075, 3,076, 3,077, 3,078, 3,079, 3,080, 3,081, 3,082, 3,083, 3,084, 3,085, 3,086, 3,087, 3,088, 3,089, 3,090, 3,091, 3,092, 3,093, 3,094, 3,095, 3,096, 3,097, 3,098, 3,099, 3,100, 3,101, 3,102, 3,103, 3,104, 3,105, 3,106, 3,107, 3,108, 3,109, 3,110, 3,111, 3,112, 3,113, 3,114, 3,115, 3,116, 3,117, 3,118, 3,119, 3,120, 3,121, 3,122, 3,123, 3,124, 3,125, 3,126, 3,127, 3,128, 3,129, 3,130, 3,131, 3,132, 3,133, 3,134, 3,135, 3,136, 3,137, 3,138, 3,139, 3,140, 3,141, 3,142, 3,143, 3,144, 3,145, 3,146, 3,147, 3,148, 3,149, 3,150, 3,151, 3,152, 3,153, 3,154, 3,155, 3,156, 3,157, 3,158, 3,159, 3,160, 3,161, 3,162, 3,163, 3,164, 3,165, 3,166, 3,167, 3,168, 3,169, 3,170, 3,171, 3,172, 3,173, 3,174, 3,175, 3,176, 3,177, 3,178, 3,179, 3,180, 3,181, 3,182, 3,183, 3,184, 3,185, 3,186, 3,187, 3,188, 3,189, 3,190, 3,191, 3,192, 3,193, 3,194, 3,195, 3,196, 3,197, 3,198, 3,199, 3,200, 3,201, 3,202, 3,203, 3,204, 3,205, 3,206, 3,207, 3,208, 3,209, 3,210, 3,211, 3,212, 3,213, 3,214, 3,215, 3,216, 3,217, 3,218, 3,219, 3,220, 3,221, 3,222, 3,223, 3,224, 3,225, 3,226, 3,227, 3,228, 3,229, 3,230, 3,231, 3,232, 3,233, 3,234, 3,235, 3,236, 3,237, 3,238, 3,239, 3,240, 3,241, 3,242, 3,243, 3,244, 3,245, 3,246, 3,247, 3,248, 3,249, 3,250, 3,251, 3,252, 3,253, 3,254, 3,255, 3,256, 3,257, 3,258, 3,259, 3,260, 3,261, 3,262, 3,263, 3,264, 3,265, 3,266, 3,267, 3,268, 3,269, 3,270, 3,271, 3,272, 3,273 1-2 feet fronting on Fifth avenue.

Ald. Schintz moved to refer it to the appropriate committee.

Ald. Montgomery gave the particulars of his failure to secure his re-election.

Ald. Dixon wanted the Council to proceed with the matter at once.

Ald. Campbell said there was no property in the city of such value that could be leased for so low a figure.

The report was referred to the Committee on Schools.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES ON THE NORTH SIDE.

The Board of Public Works presented an ordinance regulating the erection of breweries, distilleries, sticking-houses, or slaughter-houses in the North Division. The ordinance provided that no such building should be constructed on the North Side, unless within 500 feet of the North Branch, or of any creek or river flowing into it, and forbade the erection of such buildings east of the Canal, or on the North Division.

EXTENSION OF STREETS ON THE NORTH SIDE.

The Board of Public Works presented a report recommending the extension of Sophia and Oak streets, and Chestnut places and Oak street, as soon as the Legislature shall have passed the necessary laws for condemning private property, also, the widening of Chicago avenue near the Water Works. Referred.

LEGALIZING ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

Ald. McGrath presented, by unanimous consent, a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to prepare a bill for the legalizing of the assessment rolls for street improvements, Considered by the Council of the whole.

The Chair said, if the Council could pass the resolution, immediate action could be taken.

Ald. Dacey moved to include the whole city, which amendment was accepted.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

BRIDGE PASSES FOR BRIDGES.

Ald. Busse, by unanimous consent, offered a resolution instructing the Board of Public Works to build all bridges hereafter to be constructed on stone piers, and to construct, as soon as possible a bridge across the river at Adams street.

Ald. Schintz moved to amend by adding a bridge at Wells street.

The resolution was adopted.

REPAIRING THE WATER WORKS.

The Finance Committee made the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the communication from the Board of Public Works, with ordinance for the issuance and transfer of bonds for the repairs of the Water Works, having had the same under consideration, would respectfully report that they carefully considered the same with the Board and Chief Engineer, and are satisfied that the repairs and the amount immediately wanted to complete the pumping-works, and the connecting tunnel to the above pier will be needed for the present winter. Your committee, in view of the above facts, would recommend the transfer of only $100,000 at this time, and that the ordinance be amended and submitted to your committee, when a final estimate can be made, sufficient for May next, and when that sum is expended a more correct estimate can be obtained of what will be required to complete the repairs. Believing it to be the policy of the city to economize in the present expenditure of money, and consider all such outlay as to be unnecessary at this time, and that all the bonds mentioned were in the sinking-funds and were endorsed as stated by the Comptroller. The committee did not feel called upon to make any recommendation as to the restoration or cancellation of the bonds without direction from the Council, and deemed it but their duty to report the facts to the Council, that such action as may be deemed advisable might be taken.

Following is the communication of the Comptroller:

GENTLEMEN: In the fire of the 8th and 9th of October last, all the books and papers of my office and the safe were destroyed. Among the contents of the safe were bonds belonging to the General Sinking fund, the Jonathan Burr fund, and the Fire and Police Insurance fund, as follows:

To the General Sinking fund: Fourteen water loan bonds, Nos. 434 to 447 inclusive, to the amount of $14,000; Nos. 1,000 to 1,009 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,041 to 1,050 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,341 to 1,350 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,351 to 1,360 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,361 to 1,370 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,371 to 1,380 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,381 to 1,390 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,391 to 1,400 inclusive, $10,000; 125 do, Nos. 529 to 653, $12,500; 6 do, Nos. 1,401 to 1,406, $6,000; 200 River Improvement bonds, Nos. 1,201 to 1,400 inclusive, $200,000; 200 Public Library bonds, Nos. 1,201 to 1,400 inclusive, $200,000; Total bonds, $467,500.

To the Jonathan Burr fund: Nos. 2,709, 2,710, 2,711, 2,712, 2,713, 2,714, 2,715, 2,716, 2,717, 2,718, 2,719, 2,720, 2,721, 2,722, 2,723, 2,724, 2,725, 2,726, 2,727, 2,728, 2,729, 2,730, 2,731, 2,732, 2,733, 2,734, 2,735, 2,736, 2,737, 2,738, 2,739, 2,740, 2,741, 2,742, 2,743, 2,744, 2,745, 2,746, 2,747, 2,748, 2,749, 2,750, 2,751, 2,752, 2,753, 2,754, 2,755, 2,756, 2,757, 2,758, 2,759, 2,760, 2,761, 2,762, 2,763, 2,764, 2,765, 2,766, 2,767, 2,768, 2,769, 2,770, 2,771, 2,772, 2,773, 2,774, 2,775, 2,776, 2,777, 2,778, 2,779, 2,780, 2,781, 2,782, 2,783, 2,784, 2,785, 2,786, 2,787, 2,788, 2,789, 2,790, 2,791, 2,792, 2,793, 2,794, 2,795, 2,796, 2,797, 2,798, 2,799, 2,800, 2,801, 2,802, 2,803, 2,804, 2,805, 2,806, 2,807, 2,808, 2,809, 2,810, 2,811, 2,812, 2,813, 2,814, 2,815, 2,816, 2,817, 2,818, 2,819, 2,820, 2,821, 2,822, 2,823, 2,824, 2,825, 2,826, 2,827, 2,828, 2,829, 2,830, 2,831, 2,832, 2,833, 2,834, 2,835, 2,836, 2,837, 2,838, 2,839, 2,840, 2,841, 2,842, 2,843, 2,844, 2,845, 2,846, 2,847, 2,848, 2,849, 2,850, 2,851, 2,852, 2,853, 2,854, 2,855, 2,856, 2,857, 2,858, 2,859, 2,860, 2,861, 2,862, 2,863, 2,864, 2,865, 2,866, 2,867, 2,868, 2,869, 2,870, 2,871, 2,872, 2,873, 2,874, 2,875, 2,876, 2,877, 2,878, 2,879, 2,880, 2,881, 2,882, 2,883, 2,884, 2,885, 2,886, 2,887, 2,888, 2,889, 2,890, 2,891, 2,892, 2,893, 2,894, 2,895, 2,896, 2,897, 2,898, 2,899, 2,900, 2,901, 2,902, 2,903, 2,904, 2,905, 2,906, 2,907, 2,908, 2,909, 2,910, 2,911, 2,912, 2,913, 2,914, 2,915, 2,916, 2,917, 2,918, 2,919, 2,920, 2,921, 2,922, 2,923, 2,924, 2,925, 2,926, 2,927, 2,928, 2,929, 2,930, 2,931, 2,932, 2,933, 2,934, 2,935, 2,936, 2,937, 2,938, 2,939, 2,940, 2,941, 2,942, 2,943, 2,944, 2,945, 2,946, 2,947, 2,948, 2,949, 2,950, 2,951, 2,952, 2,953, 2,954, 2,955, 2,956, 2,957, 2,958, 2,959, 2,960, 2,961, 2,962, 2,963, 2,964, 2,965, 2,966, 2,967, 2,968, 2,969, 2,970, 2,971, 2,972, 2,973, 2,974, 2,975, 2,976, 2,977, 2,978, 2,979, 2,980, 2,981, 2,982, 2,983, 2,984, 2,985, 2,986, 2,987, 2,988, 2,989, 2,990, 2,991, 2,992, 2,993, 2,994, 2,995, 2,996, 2,997, 2,998, 2,999, 3,000, 3,001, 3,002, 3,003, 3,004, 3,005, 3,006, 3,007, 3,008, 3,009, 3,010, 3,011, 3,012, 3,013, 3,014, 3,015, 3,016, 3,017, 3,018, 3,019, 3,020, 3,021, 3,022, 3,023, 3,024, 3,025, 3,026, 3,027, 3,028, 3,029, 3,030, 3,031, 3,032, 3,033, 3,034, 3,035, 3,036, 3,037, 3,038, 3,039, 3,040, 3,041, 3,042, 3,043, 3,044, 3,045, 3,046, 3,047, 3,048, 3,049, 3,050, 3,051, 3,052, 3,053, 3,054, 3,055, 3,056, 3,057, 3,058, 3,059, 3,060, 3,061, 3,062, 3,063, 3,064, 3,065, 3,066, 3,067, 3,068, 3,069, 3,070, 3,071, 3,072, 3,073, 3,074, 3,075, 3,076, 3,077, 3,078, 3,079, 3,080, 3,081, 3,082, 3,083, 3,084, 3,085, 3,086, 3,087, 3,088, 3,089, 3,090, 3,091, 3,092, 3,093, 3,094, 3,095, 3,096, 3,097, 3,098, 3,099, 3,100, 3,101, 3,102, 3,103, 3,104, 3,105, 3,106, 3,107, 3,108, 3,109, 3,110, 3,111, 3,112, 3,113, 3,114, 3,115, 3,116, 3,117, 3,118, 3,119, 3,120, 3,121, 3,122, 3,123, 3,124, 3,125, 3,126, 3,127, 3,128, 3,129, 3,130, 3,131, 3,132, 3,133, 3,134, 3,135, 3,136, 3,137, 3,138, 3,139, 3,140, 3,141, 3,142, 3,143, 3,144, 3,145, 3,146, 3,147, 3,148, 3,149, 3,150, 3,151, 3,152, 3,153, 3,154, 3,155, 3,156, 3,157, 3,158, 3,159, 3,160, 3,161, 3,162, 3,163, 3,164, 3,165, 3,166, 3,167, 3,168, 3,169, 3,170, 3,171, 3,172, 3,173, 3,174, 3,175, 3,176, 3,177, 3,178, 3,179, 3,180, 3,181, 3,182, 3,183, 3,184, 3,185, 3,186, 3,187, 3,188, 3,189, 3,190, 3,191, 3,192, 3,193, 3,194, 3,195, 3,196, 3,197, 3,198, 3,199, 3,200, 3,201, 3,202, 3,203, 3,204, 3,205, 3,206, 3,207, 3,208, 3,209, 3,210, 3,211, 3,212, 3,213, 3,214, 3,215, 3,216, 3,217, 3,218, 3,219, 3,220, 3,221, 3,222, 3,223, 3,224, 3,225, 3,226, 3,227, 3,228, 3,229, 3,230, 3,231, 3,232, 3,233, 3,234, 3,235, 3,236, 3,237, 3,238, 3,239, 3,240, 3,241, 3,242, 3,243, 3,244, 3,245, 3,246, 3,247, 3,248, 3,249, 3,250, 3,251, 3,252, 3,253, 3,254, 3,255, 3,256, 3,257, 3,258, 3,259, 3,260, 3,261, 3,262, 3,263, 3,264, 3,265, 3,266, 3,267, 3,268, 3,269, 3,270, 3,271, 3,272, 3,273 1-2 feet fronting on Fifth avenue.

Be it ordained, By the Common Council of the city of Chicago: That the sum of $200,000 be, and the same is hereby, transferred temporarily from the credit of the water bond account to the credit of the water fund account of the Water Works, the same to be used in repairing the loss and damage to the property of the Water Department, caused by the fire of the 8th and 9th, 1871, the same to be refunded out of the proceeds of the water rents, prior to April 1, 1872.

The engrossment was waived and the ordinance passed.

BLOOME VERSUS KNICKERBOCKER.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the contested election of Constable between Alderman C. Knickerbocker, for the office of Alderman of the First Ward, reported that, after carefully weighing the evidence, they found that in the election held in November, 1870, Knickerbocker received 650 and Bloome 647 votes; that Bloome was, therefore, the lawfully elected Alderman of that ward. To the report was appended the following resolution:

Resolved, That Carsten Bloome, Esq., be and he is hereby declared to be the Alderman of the First Ward of the city of Chicago, duly elected to such office by the votes of the said First Ward, at the election held November 8, 1870.

Ald. Dixon insisted that the report, being signed by Ald. Schintz and Montgomery only, could not come before the Council.

The Chair ruled it in order.

It was laid over.

THE NON-ELECTION OF CONSTABLES.

The same committee reported that there was no valid election for Constable in any but the Fifteenth and Twentieth Wards, and recommended that no certificates of election be granted to any of the Constables, except in the latter two wards.

The report was laid over.

BURNT BONDS.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the appended communication, reported that they had examined the contents of the Comptroller's safe, and found that 526 of the bonds, out of 562, were entirely preserved, but so charred as to break when handled. The remainder of the bonds were not only badly charred, but broken. After a patient and laborious examination, the committee were able to identify prices and numbers of all the bonds, except bond No. 2937 in a $1,000 sewerage bond, issued the 1st of July, 1865, and payable July 1, 1885, with interest at 7 per cent per annum. The committee examined the bonds and condition of the various sinking funds and found all right, and that time all the bonds mentioned were in the sinking-funds and were endorsed as stated by the Comptroller. The committee did not feel called upon to make any recommendation as to the restoration or cancellation of the bonds without direction from the Council, and deemed it but their duty to report the facts to the Council, that such action as may be deemed advisable might be taken.

Following is the communication of the Comptroller:

GENTLEMEN: In the fire of the 8th and 9th of October last, all the books and papers of my office and the safe were destroyed. Among the contents of the safe were bonds belonging to the General Sinking fund, the Jonathan Burr fund, and the Fire and Police Insurance fund, as follows:

To the General Sinking fund: Fourteen water loan bonds, Nos. 434 to 447 inclusive, to the amount of $14,000; Nos. 1,000 to 1,009 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,041 to 1,050 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,341 to 1,350 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,351 to 1,360 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,361 to 1,370 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,371 to 1,380 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,381 to 1,390 inclusive, $10,000; Nos. 1,391 to 1,400 inclusive, $10,000; 125 do, Nos. 529 to 653, $12,500; 6 do, Nos. 1,401 to 1,406, $6,000; 200 River Improvement bonds, Nos. 1,201 to 1,400 inclusive, $200,000; 200 Public Library bonds, Nos. 1,201 to 1,400 inclusive, $200,000; Total bonds, $467,500.

To the Jonathan Burr fund: Nos. 2,709, 2,710, 2,711, 2,712, 2,713, 2,714, 2,715, 2,716, 2,717, 2,718, 2,719, 2,720, 2,721, 2,722, 2,723, 2,724, 2,725, 2,726, 2,727, 2,728, 2,729, 2,730, 2,731, 2,732, 2,733, 2,734, 2,735, 2,736, 2,737, 2,738, 2,739, 2,740, 2,741,

AMUSEMENTS.
SS TWEED,
NNOLLY, "O. K" HALL, and other members of
HE RING,"
rand reception to their death. Must see. the Libel Park Congressional Church GRAND SACHEM.
CORDOVA,
Age yet it is a
About Brown."
GLOBE THEATRE.
WOOD'S MUSEUM COMPANY AT THE GLOBE.
ENSE SUCCESS!
F THE PLAY OF THE DAY.
DIVORCE,
nces Wednesdays and Saturdays.
r Notice.—In consequence of the great pop the Matinee performances will con ve been cancelled peacefully.
T SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
gton's Minstrels!
IRST-CLASS ARTISTS.
Will open for the season
ay Evening, Nov. 27.
THANKSGIVING MATINEE.
Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 2 o'clock. Regular Matinee every Sat
and 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved can be procured at the Box Office, open m. to 5 p. m. Doors open at 7:30; com
GAN AVENUE THEATRE,
hirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.
am Comedy Company,
EVENING, Nov. 27, and until further no the beautiful new comedy,
PROGRESS,
AND
COCK'S LITTLE GAME.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
AUCTION SALES.
EO. P. GORE & CO.,
Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.
R GREAT AUCTION SALE!
OF
M-MADE CLOTHING
IN
oats, Suits, Coats,
ants & Vests,
DAY, Nov. 28, at 9 1-2 a. m.
also offer Knit Goods, Notions, Flowers, dozen Airy Socks, Carriage Blankets, ul Line of Hdkfs, Lace Collars, &c.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.
Assorted Colors, Kid Gloves,
AT AUCTION,
o. They are bargains.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., cor Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.
linery Goods Jobbers.
assorted and fancy feathers, on Tues 28, at 9 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.
and City Merchants,
assortment of the Jobbers in boston. sure you we have them, and on
Nov. 29, at 9 1-2 o'clock a. m.,
OFFER, BY CATALOGUE,
35,000
TH OF ALL GRADES OF
TS, SHOES,
RS, AND SLIPPERS,
And their equal in
QUALITY & VARIETY
er of this city can show.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.
A. BUTTERS & CO.
Vest Madison-st.
eel Furniture
AT AUCTION,
Nov. 28, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling, 34 h. The entire handsome furniture, ding room, and Kitchen Furniture, throughout.
A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
XSGIVING WEEK.
OTS AND SHOES,
RS AND OVERSHOES,
AT AUCTION,
Nov. 28, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
Boot Front Salesrooms.
Desirable Boots, Shoes, and
Rubber, Arctic, and Fur-lined
A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
Y GOODS,
om Made Clothing,
NG GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
AY, Nov. 29, at 9½ o'clock, at the Boo
A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
SHOES.
any Shoes.
ntorship Notice.
d my interest in the firm of Ott to Andrew Ortmayer, Samuel K. Hoyle, who will continue the business of the old firm.
WM. V. KAY.
nnect a copartnership under the Lewis & Ortmayer, and will con Saddlery business in all its to call on all our old friends
ANDREW ORTMAYER.
SAMUEL B. LEWIS.
JOSEPH M. HOYLE.
TION NOTICES.
OLUTION.
ofore existing under the firm Co., between the undersigned is mutual consent. All debts due paid to W. L. ELY, and all debts No. 47 North Jefferson-st.
W. L. ELY.
DAVID COPELAND.
continued under the same firm Jefferson-st.
W. L. ELY & CO.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Every Woman Her Own Flower-Gardener—Artesian Wells and the State Geologist—Sugar from the Beet-Root—Situation of Soil—Various Conditions Necessary to Success.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 25.

"Every woman her own flower-gardener," and why not? She lost her position in "the flower-garden" because she was intent after the apples; but undoubtedly those apples were pencilled in beauty with the warm kisses of the sun. The painter can make but a poor imitation of the colorings of either fruit or flower; and the apples of Eden, no doubt, presented both the useful and the beautiful, and, therefore, I am the last to blame her. But it is said this brought upon all of us the curse of labor. Conceding this, there are left to woman the beautiful flowers, that she so fondly loves; then why not allow her to fend her own flowers, and to be her own flower-gardener? So says "Daisy Eyebright," who has written a charming little book with this title, that is published by R. T. Williams, editor of the *Horticulturist*, New York city.

The author is not only practical, but has made the work attractive, by showing us the value and beauty of flowers. Flowers have a value, for the man or woman who knows no love of flowers is in a sad way, and liable to be looked on with distrust.

"Daisy Eyebright" was one of the party on our return from Colorado last August. On the great, treeless plains; along the Foot Hills; in the deep canons, walled in with "old red sandstone;" up to where the little rock bell struggles with the snow and ice that crown the granite that pierces the clouds, she gathered the wild flowers to fill her herbariums, and secured the ripe seeds, that these new beauties might be mingled with the old favorites at home. Such a lover of flowers is she, with long years of experience, for "Daisy" is a matron who has her own young daisies around her, and thus knows and appreciates the value of flowers in the household. The work is not, therefore, a piece of school-girl sentimentalism, but a practical treatise for those who need instruction on this useful subject of the adornment of home, and the secret of how roses are brought back to the cheeks of our wives and daughters by the planting and training of other roses.

Our female friends have of late years been running so much after dress that the flower garden has been almost lost sight of. A home in the country is not a home without trees, and plants, and flowers, and yet how many of our farm houses are destitute of them. In the making of a new home, we must first look to the useful; but it does not become a home until we add the beautiful.

On the dry plains, in the deep and secluded valleys, and high up on the mountain side the All Father plants the flowers, and these may bud and blossom without the eye of man to look upon them, as though they were planted for His use; but when man comes and spreads his dominion over them, they are dwarfed unless we give them this most kindly care. The yellow and pasture-fields of noxious weeds; and to keep the beautiful flowers they must be taken in to the household, and have the care of loved ones. Then, and not before, is the propriety and necessity that woman should be her own flower-gardener, and thus weave the beautiful with the useful in our country homes. We thank thee, "Daisy Eyebright," for the time it requires in floral art; and may thy little offering be everywhere appreciated, that its kindly influence may draw the family ties closer around us.

ARTESIAN WELLS AND THE STATE GEOLOGIST.

IN THE daily TRIBUNE of the 18th inst., Professor Worthen, our State Geologist, responds to a suggestion in my letter of the 13th. I was well aware that the State Geologist had given the subject of artesian wells some attention, but my object was to call attention to that is at present required. The condition of things have somewhat changed since the Geological Department of the State was organized. Its chief object was to seek for mineral treasures in our rock strata; and subsequently, as the coal-field began to develop, that also became an interesting point of investigation. Cultivation has modified the climate, and the upper veins of our water supply have failed us, and we now seek the aid of geology to help us in our new difficulty. The diamond-drill has opened a new field, and allows us to explore the hidden rocks; to learn which of the strata are *in situ*, and which were not laid down when the ages were busy in moulding this earth for the use of man. The Professor tells us, or rather speculates that the Niagara limestone, the Cincinnati shale, and the Trenton limestone have been swept from the St. Peter's sandstone, and that this sandstone was dissolved and became the water-reservoir for the flowing wells of Iroquois County. Mind, this may and may not be true, and, whether true or false, may answer all practical purposes for a water-supply but, with the diamond drill we can bore into the rock and take out the solid core for examination, instead of pounding the rock into powder, and leaving it to mere guess-work in regard to the rock formation; in short, we can reduce these speculations to facts, or prove their utter falsity. That the State Geologist has so far done his work faithfully and to the satisfaction of the public, no one will deny; but here is a new field,—a new line of investigation,—that demands his attention. The interesting rocks have been examined and described; and, now that science has opened up to us new applications for the investigation of these hidden rocks, let us avail ourselves of their use for practical purposes. Let the old moraine where the Lake Michigan glacier plowed its way down through Central Illinois be explored. If the drill struck the bed of Niagara limestone at the depth of 300 feet at Ontario, right in the region of the flowing wells, no account is to be kept of the expenditions, and may get lost before we reach Ontario.

The geology of the Valley of the Illinois River region is most remarkable; yet all of this would have been grounded in mystery and speculation had not the river cut its way through the drift to the rocks below. On the "Grand Prairie," we have no river to expose the old moraine, but we have the drill that will seek its most hidden depths, and bring to us the evidence that is the "testimony of the rocks." We all know the little reliability to be placed on the several borings that have been made, and this no one knows better than Professor Worthen. In his own city of Springfield, within sight of his geological rooms, borings were made down through the coal, seam after seam, without disclosing the presence of coal; and yet one of these seams is seven feet thick, and one of the best in the State.

If the artesian water is in the St. Peter's sandstone, let us find its true horizon at every important place in the State, at least at every county seat. These data might be connected with a topographical survey, so that every farm could have some reliable data to guide him in seeking his water supply.

If we can have unlimited supply of water from these wells, by their natural outflow or the aid of windmills, we may bid defiance to the summer drouth; or, at least, produce more than one half of a crop with more certainty and at less cost. The lessons on dry atom at Salt Lake, Denver, and Greeley, should not be lost on us, when we have flowing rivers or flowing wells. The flowing wells of Chicago will be put to the use of growing gardens, trees, and flowers, as well as for the putting out of fires and the cleaning of sewers.

SUGAR FROM THE BEET-ROOT.

In the latter part of the year 1865, when the Gennest Brothers, at Chatsworth, had put on the market their first crop of beet-root sugar, and an effort was made to form a company to manufacture the liquorice on a large scale, the writer was requested to prepare an article on the subject of the beet-root for sugar-making, to be published in one of our leading journals. The following was written, but returned as not meeting the views of the parties intended. Six years have passed; some hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended to prove what had been already proved, and the reasons given therefor. The money lost in the experiment at Chatsworth ought to prove a valuable lesson; but it does not appear to have done so, for the same thing is being repeated in other fields,—doubtless with the same result, unless chemistry shall devise some new agent with which to free the sugar crystals of the adhering nitrates.

That the sugar beet may prove profitable in some favored localities is highly probable; but, like all other plants, it must be supplied with the proper conditions. At this time the subject is attracting attention along the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains, where irrigation has such magic effect on garden vegetables, and especially the beet-root; but, on account of the presence of a large amount of potash in the soil, it is not probable that sugar-making will prove a success in that favored country. As I have seen no new evidence on the subject since 1865, I append the letter then written, and trust that it may be of more value than when originally penning in a pigeon-hole of my desk:

SUGAR FROM THE BEET-ROOT.

The subject of the culture of the beet-root for sugar has of late attracted a small share of attention; not only from our farmers, but many of our business men. A few days since I saw samples of raw or brown sugar in the rooms of the State Agricultural Society, from the beet-sugar works of the Gennest Brothers, of Chatsworth, and which, in appearance, compares favorably with the raw sugar of the sugar-cane.

As the subject of sugar-making from the beet-root is new to many persons, I will proceed to give such facts in regard to the subject as are within my reach, promising that these data are mainly drawn from European sources.

SELECTION AND PREPARATION OF SOIL.

In Germany and France, where the beet is largely grown for this purpose, it is usually dictated by experience, never to plant the beets in a rich garden soil, or one that had been for a long time cultivated, such as old pastures or mead-s, that contain a large amount of roots of plants in a rapid stage of decomposition. Clover, lucerne, or other large-rooted, forage-plants should not precede the sugar-beet; but it may follow a crop of wheat, barley, or oats.

A sandy, loamy, pulverulent soil, permeable to moisture, is the best,—for the beet-root delights in a moist, friable soil, charged with a fair share of plant food; still a wet, sluggish and inert clayey soil should be avoided. At the same time, the quality of the beet-root is imparted by a reflection both in saline matters. Animal manure should, therefore, not be supplied to the beet crop. The soil must be deep and mellow, and thoroughly pulverized with the harrow and roller, in order that the roots can work downward,—for in such a soil the best attains the most perfect conical shape so essential to sugar-making, as all that part of the beet that grows above the surface must be cut away before grinding, as otherwise it will injure the product. The land is usually plowed twice in the fall and once in the spring. The first plowing follows two or three days after the cutting of the grain crop, before the soil becomes dry from exposure to the sun. As soon as the seeds of weeds begin to appear above ground, the harrow is put on, and the weeds destroyed. This is repeated through the autumn. The careful preparation of the soil has a lesson that we might turn to account in all of our farming operations, for other crops than the sugar-beet, are improved by this nice preparation of the soil.

Our prairies, that present a sandy, loamy soil, would come under the designation of a good sugar-beet soil; but those mucky, black soils, containing an excess of humus, would not answer; nor yet, the stiff clays that are not underdrained, though these, by ridging, may produce good crops of wheat and large yields of corn.

We must remember that saline matter in the soil is destructive of sugar in the beet; hence the care to plant it on soils not charged with the salts or nitrates. It is no longer a matter of experiment in regard to the profit of making sugar from the beet on the continent of Europe, but has become a settled fact, and incorporated into their system of agriculture. The question that arises with us is can we succeed also? In part, we have some grave doubts, and will proceed to state the same.

Three difficulties at least appear in the way to reduce the value of the beet root for sugar on our prairie soil, in addition to the competition that it must meet with from the cane-sugar grown so near to us,—a condition of things that do not exist in France:

First—The large percentage of nitrates in our prairie soils, where the ashes of the grasses have for years been annually turned and treated by the rains, may prove the most serious obstacle in our way. At least, this may confine its culture to the sandy ridges of the lake shore, and the sandy plains and fringes of timber land along the rivers. In France it is common to grow a crop of beets in one of the redundant years upon the soil, and which is fed to stock, as it is unfitted for sugar-making. It is possible that, after a ploughing of three or four crops of beets, we might succeed in this respect; but then we meet with the

Second Objection—One of the profits resulting from the making of beet-sugar is the refuse of the roots after pressing out the juice. With us the cane has but little value, when in competition with our cheap corn, and it is questionable if this has any real value. The molasses from the cane-sugar is of the greatest value for distillation, and it can be of no great importance in competition with cheap corn, cane molasses, and sorghum. On the European continent, no small part of the profits is derived from these two products; in fact, without them the whole thing might have proved a failure.

Third—The amount of water on most of our prairie farms is not sufficient for the manufacture; and for this, if for no other reason, the roots must be handed to the village, where they may be a supply of water, fuel, and cheap labor. There we stand in the same condemned as our climate, that is liable to great and sudden changes from heat to cold, and from dry to wet. The best delights in a cool, moist climate, at least one that is maritime; but here we have a continental climate, at times, of extreme dryness, unsaturated with moisture. It will therefore be seen that, even with the best of culture, and the most favorable soil, we are liable to meet with the most scorching suns or long-continued drouths. This, more than any other one thing, is opposed to its success.

Before the war, good New Orleans sugar sold at 6 cents; and it is probable that, with more intelligent labor, better implements, and more careful supervision in a few years it will again reach that point. Taking this for a basis, we can see the bottom of the profit in beet-root sugar from the beet. Six pounds of sugar from 100 pounds of the beets may be put down as a fair average. This, at 6 cents per pound, will give 36 cents. After paying the cost of culture, transportation to the factory, manufacturing, and agent commission, the net profit will not be large under the most favorable conditions.

The sugar-cane, the Chinese, and known by farmers as the Sicilian beet; quite a different plant from the one grown for stock-feeding, and should not be confounded, as there is a vast difference in the relative quantity of the roots that each will produce.

RURAL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The December Magazines—Important Announcement for 1872—Interesting Personal and Book Gossip at Home and Abroad.

The *Atlantic* for December closes the year in admirable style. Its papers, almost without exception, are fresh, entertaining, and very readable. The poetry is by Longfellow and Whittier. The former has versified a beautiful old monkish legend in his own admirable style, and the latter has written a sympathetic tribute to Chicago, which is like an oasis in the desert of rhymed rubbish which has been heaped up on the subject of our disaster. "Warrington," the able political correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, has written a very terse, but graphic, sketch of General Butler's late campaign in that State, to which we see General B. has asked permission of the managers of the *Atlantic* to reply. Mr. Fiske's excellent story, "Kate de Beaumont," closes in this number; also, Mr. Field's "Whispering Gallery," which is devoted to some very pleasant reminiscences of Wordsworth and Mary Russell Mitford. Bret Harte contributes a frontier-sketch called "Princess Bob," which is very weak and flavorless, compared with others of his characteristic stories. Mr. Howell's newly-married couple get safely home again after their charming journey; and Mr. James closes his story, "Watch and Ward." Clarence King contributes another of his very able articles on Mountaineering on our Shasta; "E. H. R." a singular narrative, "A Japanese Doctor and His Work;" and John Fiske a paper on "Darwinism and Fiske." As the reader will notice, most of the serials are finished, so that the *Atlantic* for 1872 will have a clear sweep for its new and splendid promise. Dr. Holmes, in the January number, will begin a series of papers, in which he will call "The Poet at the Breakfast Table," which will form a companionpiece to the Autocrat and the Professor. There is also down for the January number, that posthumous romance of Hawthornes, discovered a few months ago among his manuscripts, and which is to be called "Septimius Felton; or, The Elixir of Life." The *Atlantic* will also contain a series of articles by James Parton, on the "Life of Thomas Jefferson," of which the first paper is now in the press. M. Moulinie is the author of the French version of Darwin's "Origin of Species of Animals and Plants under Domestication."

—Miss Francesca Rosetti's work just published in London, entitled "A Shadow of Dante," being an enlargement of her essay of Himself, His World, and His Pilgrimage," will be reprinted by Messrs. Roberts Brothers, Boston.

—Robert Paul Lake City is announced by a London publisher, entitled "Saint Abe and His Seven Wives."

—A pictorial has just been made public in Prussia, Herr von Muhler, the pious and popular Cultus Minister, sued for damages the editor of a volume of early amusing verses which he, the Minister of Worship had written, and desired to suppress. The damages awarded were a fine of only 50 thalers. As eight editions of the objectical stuff in poems had been published, the editor was tolerably well able to pay it.

—The London correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, writing under date of November 4, says "I am glad to say that the recent discussion respecting a copyright law between England and the United States is likely to end in something practical and decisive. Yesterday afternoon, a body of English authors met, and, after discussion, agreed to formulate their demands in a memorial which Earl Granville will probably forward to General Schenck for transmission to the Ministers and Congress. These demands do not treat of the interests of publishers at all. They only ask for a right of property for authors in the fruits of their brains. The statement was repeatedly made that the authorities in America have already expressed themselves willing to give copyright to the English author, but as they give a patent to an English inventor. We shall see if this be so. Of course, a similar advantage would be given to American authors here."

—A British despatch to the London *News* of the 10th inst. says: "The unveiling of the statue of Schiller has taken place to-day. The weather was exceedingly fine, and a very large crowd was present at the ceremony. The Emperor was also present. A monster choir took part in the proceedings. At precisely a quarter past 11 the statue was unveiled, upon a signal given by a grandson of Schiller. The people seemed to take much interest in the ceremony."

English vs. American Habits—Early Rising.

The English correspondent of the London *Nonconformist*, who is now "doing" Virginia, writes to that journal concerning the peculiar habits of John Bull and Brother Jonathan. He says:

The Southerners beat all the people I have ever known in the matter of "early to bed and early to rise." For the first time in about a quarter of a century, I have been sent to bed every night at 8 o'clock, just the time when some aristocratic Londoners are dining or preparing to dine. To make up for the outrageous proceeding of sending a civilized Englishman to roost at such an unchristian hour, the early hour, the signal for turning out was given at 5 o'clock in the morning, and breakfast followed soon after 6. I am heterodox about early rising. However, when you are in Virginia you must do as the Virginians do. I had *nolens volens*, to become a member of the early retiring and early rising association. Still I am bound to confess I was not always "up to time."

But how sweet is the consolation afforded to poor human nature by the weakness of good people. A wealthy gentleman staying at Wylliesburg when I was there—a man who has realized a large amount of money in the manufacture thereof—had to be almost pulled out of bed to get to breakfast. He was bad "wealthy and wise," and yet he said he had been always used to going to bed and getting up late. He comforted me immensely, and I felt that after all my bad English habits were perhaps not so very bad. Charles Dickens exploded the old adage, "It is the early bird that catches the worm," by showing that the worm was in fault for coming out so early.

While on this subject I may just say that many Americans have a preposterous way of lengthening business hours. Lawyers and merchants start, say at 9 o'clock in the morning, and keep on until 7 in the evening. *Cui bono?* They waste hours in the day in dawdling and gossiping, as callers come in and they call out. A London man who sticks to his business from 10 to 4 gets through far more work. But then it is so pleasant to keep one's office open from early to late, and feel "good" for so doing! Here I may say the poor despised subjects of an English monarchy would not submit to the long hours of business which is the "sovereign people of this great republic" accept as a matter of course. The Early Closing Association is needed in America, for the duration of labor exceeds all reason. I know numbers of clerks-agents who open at 8 in the morning and close at 11 at night. This system produces "smart" automatic machines, but it undermines true manhood. It accumulates dollars and destroys the higher life in man. Let the association in Ludgate Hill try to teach Brother Jonathan the error of his ways. Man shall not live by dollars alone.

BURNING OF A STEAMER.

The City of New London Entirely Destroyed by Fire—Twelve Persons Either Burned to Death or Drowned.

Norwich, Conn. (Nov. 27). Correspondence of the New York Times.

The steamer City of New London, Captain Brown, of the Norwich & New York line, took fire about 4:2 o'clock, on the river Thames, five miles below the city. The flames were first discovered issuing from one of the ventilators. The Captain was on deck and ordered the boat anchored. Efforts were immediately made to extinguish the flames, and after a short time were apparently successful. A rigid examination discovered no traces of fire. The anchor was hoisted and the boat proceeded up the river. When about three miles below the city, abreast of the mouth of Poquetanuck Cove, fire was discovered in some cotton which was on deck. The donkey-pumps were started, and the Captain and engineer, aided by the crew, in less than one minute had three streams on the fire. Despite all the exertions the fire spread with great rapidity, and soon enveloped all the forward part of the boat. The Captain, seeing all efforts to extinguish the fire was useless, ordered the boat headed, but the engineer could not start the engine. The donkey pumps were, however, still kept at work until the engineer notified the Captain that he could not control the power of boilers, in which event all would be lost. The spread of the flames had in the meantime cut off all communication with the boats, and rendered life-preservers inaccessible. The passengers and crew then threw themselves into the water, clinging to such portions of the cargo as had not been fallen overboard. Those who were able to swim had not much difficulty in reaching the shore. Some were picked up by boats from passing pieces of the cargo in an exhausted condition, and taken to farm houses in the vicinity, where they were cared for and receiving attention. Some half a dozen of the crew and passengers are still missing, and, it is feared, lost, among whom is C. B. Rogers, a well-known manufacturer of this city. When your correspondent visited the wreck he found it lying about fifty to seventy-five feet from the river-bank, with her bow down and stern still burning fiercely, with no hope of saving anything of consequence. Everything above her deck is already consumed. A train will be in readiness to be taken down from the city, but too late to be of service. The wreck has since drifted down stream, and lo leeward about a quarter of a mile below Pulpit Rock, where it has been abandoned by the crew and lies fast aground just below Poquetanuck Cove. Trains are running since hourly, and a vigilant search is making for the missing men. The City of New London was a first-class boat, and had a large cargo. The office of the Norwich & New York Transportation Company in this city is crowded with persons anxious to learn the fate of their friends among the passengers and crew, and much excitement prevails.

LATER.—The loss of life by the City of New London disaster is greater than is anticipated. There were only seven passengers, two of them Wm. A. Morton, of the firm of Morton Brothers; C. B. Rogers, of the firm of A. B. Rogers & Co., and Harrison R. Allen, Esq., of Norwich. Of the officers and deck hands known to be lost are Wm. P. Ely, of Hamburg, Conn., second mate; M. W. Baker, of Norwich, engineer; Henry Degan, New London, steward; Webster Cooper, second cook; Frank Flowers, name unknown, waiter; Warren Mitchell, oiler; Patrick Mahoney, Patrick Mahony, and Thomas Rourke, deck hands. The New London had on board a cargo of heavy freight, principally cotton, rags, grass, leather, hides, &c., together with its mail, the boat is a total loss. On account of the absence of the agent, the manager of the line from the city, it is impossible to ascertain the insurances. It is understood the boat is insured for $100,000. The fire-extinguishing apparatus on board the steamer were ample and in perfect order, but the rapid spread of the flames cut off application. The saloon and saloon where the life-preservers were. The passengers and crew had to save themselves by grasping such floating matter as fell overboard from the burning boat. A large force of men and boys have been at the scene of the disaster all day, and a vigilant search for bodies of missing passengers and crew have been instituted, but only succeeded in finding the bodies of two men—deck hands—which were brought to this city and taken possession of by the coroner, who impaneled a jury, which, after viewing the bodies, adjourned until to-morrow. The officers of the boat, particularly the Captain and engineer, received great praise for the coolness displayed in their trying position, the former escaping by lowering himself from the paddle-box by a heaving line, when all avenues of escape were cut off, and clinging to the wheel for some

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Daily Edition, per year, by MAIL......$12.00
Tri-weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL......6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by MAIL......2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL......2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1871.

THE TAXES ON CLOTHING.

The *Pittsburg Gazette* refuses to understand how the tariff on foreign cloths can be a tax on the clothing of the people, if they use goods of American manufacture. Commenting upon a paragraph in this paper, the *Gazette* says:

In the first place the statement is erroneous. Forty millions of people in this country are not taxed on their clothing, by the tariff, for this would comprise every man, woman and child in the United States, and surely THE TRIBUNE would not maintain that all of these wear imported French broadcloth and fancy silks.

The same paper further insists that, the tax being confined to goods of foreign manufacture, those who have to pay it, do so "from choice, and in the face of the fact that goods of domestic manufacture are to be had for far less money, and of styles far more suitable to our republican notions of simplicity and propriety in dress. The tariff, therefore on imported clothing, such as fine cloths, poplins and silks, is a tax on unnecessary luxuries; luxuries which the great mass of our population do not indulge in, and none of whom are compelled to indulge in."

If the tax on foreign goods does not increase the cost to consumers of the American-made goods, how is their manufacture benefited, or promoted, or "protected" by the tariff? Is not the direct purpose of a protective duty to so increase the cost of the foreign article, that the home product may command a higher price? The prices at which domestic cloths are sold are limited only by those at which the imported article can be sold for in this country. Why is there a tax on imported glass, if it be not to enable the manufacturers to demand more for it than they could obtain without the tax? Is not that the beginning and end of protection,—the taxation of the many for the profit of the few? But a few facts will show practically how this tax on the foreign-made goods operates on the consumers of goods "suitable to our republican notions of simplicity and propriety in dress." We give the cost in Europe of a variety of articles, the rate of tax imposed by the tariff, and the wholesale prices at which they and American goods of corresponding value and material sell for in New York:

Goods.	Cost.	Tax, per cent.	Wholesale price in currency.
Alpaca, per yard	$ 17 1-2	69 1-2	$ 48
Balmoral, per yard	40	85	1.25
Baize, per yard	48	87	1.40
Blankets, per pair	2.50	120	5.50
Suit of Scotch tweed clothing	15.00	80	40.00
Cotton cloth, per yd	7	43	14
Cotton prints, per yd	10	65	20
Spool cotton, per doz	30	75	75
Poplins, per yard	38	61	85
French merino, p. yd	67	54	1.25
Delaines, per yard	19	82	45
Cashmere cloth, p yd	66	52 1-2	1.40
Druggets, per sq. yd	30	108	90

This list may be extended indefinitely to include everything worn by the American people, or used in any way by them. Everything entering into the wearing apparel of men, women and children—everything "suitable to our republican notions of simplicity"—is taxed in the same proportion. It is immaterial whether the goods be imported or produced at home, the price to the consumer includes the same tax, and the taxes are generally highest on coarse fabrics, worn by the poorer classes.

The workmen of Pittsburgh, pay in addition to the real cost of their clothing and bedding, from 40 to 80 per cent tax, and that too, though they may never purchase an article of foreign manufacture. It is to compel them to pay this tax, to extort from them this bounty for private individuals, that the present tariff was constructed, and is so desperately maintained.

POOR NORTH CAROLINA.

The State of North Carolina could hardly be in a worse predicament, financially, if she had invested all her cash and credit in taking fire risks in Chicago previous to our late conflagration. In fact, the time-honored maxim of Franklin, that "Three removes are as bad as one fire," might be properly varied to suit the case of the Carolinas and other Southern States, and read, Three carpet-bag Legislatures are equivalent to a general conflagration. Governor Caldwell, in his annual message to the North Carolina Legislature, delivered on the 20th instant, embodies a statement of the State finances which shows them to be in a most deplorable condition, utterly beyond remedy, except by compromise with the creditors. First there are $10,000,000 of ante-war debt (including interest) and $3,500,000 of Internal Improvement bonds issued since the war, under laws passed before (!); then there are $5,000,000 of bonds issued to fund accrued interest; $1,500,000 of bonds issued during the war for "internal improvements"; another $1,500,000 in bonds to two railroad companies, under the ordinance of the convention of 1868; $12,000,000 issued to other railroads (and of which the "Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company" got six millions and a half) under subsequent legislative acts; and, finally, $500,000 more of bonds issued still more recently. These last have, however, been pronounced invalid by the Supreme Court, on account of the unconstitutionality of the act under which they were issued—in all $34,887,464.45.

Of this vast sum of outstanding obligations only the ante-war bonds were sold at par. Their validity, and that of the funding bonds ($5,000,000), is undoubted; the others were sold at prices ranging from 10 to 60 cents on the dollar—whatever their forced sale would bring to the railroad speculators or embezzling agents into whose hands they fell. No railroads were built with them, as a general rule, and the only interest-paying securities which the State has to show for the whole $15,000,000 of them is some $300,000 of the stock of the North Carolina Railroad Company, one of the ante-war corporations. Many of the large flock of railroad bonds were issued in defiance of an act of the General Assembly ordering the return of the bonds, and giving notice to the world that future sales would be invalid. Still others were issued without the certificate required by law.

Confronting such a disgraceful and hopeless state of the public finances, Governor Caldwell inquires "What is to be done?" He finds the total property valuation of the State to be, according to the Auditor General's report, only $121,000,000, or only three times the amount of the public debt. In view of this, and the general depression and dissatisfaction which prevails, the Governor does not deem it practicable to enforce the tax requisite to pay even the annual interest upon the debt, much less discharge any part of the principal. He therefore recommends a compromise with creditors on such terms as may be obtained, and a sale of all the stocks of which the State now has possession, for the purpose of realizing as much ready money as possible, aside from that raised by taxation. Several plans of compromise are suggested, that which the Governor seems to favor most being a funding of all the valid outstanding bonds in 3 per cent bonds, dollar for dollar. It is a bad scrape at best, and the outlook is dismal, either for the taxpayers or the [illegible] creditors. It seems to be well established, by the sore experience of the Carolinas, that wholesale robbery and swindling of the kind which produced this state of affairs are not, as a rule, wholesome; and it is a great pity that, if the Federal Government is as completely the guardian and censor of the local governments as recent acts of Congress and the Executive would seem to indicate, it cannot interfere with a Carpet-Bag act to punish rogues in State Legislatures and bureaus, as it does with the Ku-Klux act, to scourge rogues in the bush.

A short time since, the firm of Tweed, Sweeney, Connolly & Murphy were engaged in a large real estate speculation in New York city. All the members of the firm have now resigned public office except Tweed. Murphy was the only one who is dismissed with a "*character*." The rest are turned adrift on a cold world with not more than three millions of dollars apiece, and not even a certificate of good morals to commence life with.

ASSAULTS UPON ROYALTY.

The Prince of Wales is not, we hope, going to die of his fever, and the Queen is not about to go distracted in consequence, and the nation be plunged in revolution, as the New York stockbrokers have been figuring out in their programmes. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that the movement for a republic in England is gaining in boldness and intensity, if not in the numbers of its adherents. Of this movement Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., is probably the most respectable representative. Mr. Dilke has recently made two speeches in denunciation of monarchy, and openly favoring a republican form of government. At the latter of these, we have heard by telegraph, there were serious disturbances of the peace; the police being overborne by the populace. This speech having been given at an out-of-door meeting, we can understand why there was a row raised over it, for Dilke's talk is highly inflammatory and revolutionary. He proposes, in what is called his "great speech" at Newcastle, to abolish royalty as a useless expense; and he alleges that the expenditures, a great portion of them, are not only waste, but mischief; the supernumerary officers, troops, etc., upon which they are bestowed, serving to weaken the government and army, rather than strengthen them.

Mr. Dilke is especially severe upon the household expenses of royalty. He computes them at £131,000 sterling per annum, and enumerates a portion of the Queen's pensioners to be friends in and about the royal kitchen. The list includes three physicians in ordinary, three physicians extraordinary, one sergeant-surgeon extraordinary, two sergeant-surgeons, three surgeons extraordinary, one physician of the household, one surgeon of the household, one surgeon-apothecary, two chemists of the establishment in ordinary, one surgeon-oculist, one surgeon dentist, one dentist in ordinary, and one other physician—or twenty-one in all; while the Prince of Wales has for his special benefit three honorary physicians, two physicians in ordinary, two surgeons in ordinary, one surgeon extraordinary, one chemist in ordinary, making thirty-two physicians of very high rank to attend to the symptoms of one family. In view of this awful array of medical talent, it is not, perhaps, to be wondered at that Victoria is generally ill, and the Prince of Wales in a critical state of health. And if, as many wise men would tell us, the royal cook is more essential to the royal health than the royal physician, there should be no need of doctors at all, unless, indeed, under the effect of the law that "too many cooks spoil the broth;" for, entering the royal kitchen (especially on quarter-day), we find a chief cook and four master cooks, flanked by an imposing army of pensioners belonging to the "Green Office," the "Ewer Department," the "Confectionery Department," the "Table Dietary Department," etc., bringing up the rear of the procession which has been headed by such functionaries as the Lord High Almoner, Master of the Buckhounds, Clerk of the Closet, Exons in Waiting, Lord High Falconer, etc. Belonging to the household list, but not, perhaps, mustered in the kitchen, are a host of such officials as the Grooms of the Robes, Lords in Waiting, Gentlemen Ushers, Chief Equerries, Marshals, *et id genus omne*, and professional pensioners, like "Historical Painters to the Queen," "Lithographers to the Queen," etc., almost without number. There are, besides the palaces, royal carriages, etc., all of which the government keeps paying for, though royalty uses them but little, and quite a fleet of royal yachts, whereon officials are so plenty that one able-bodied man is kept under pay the year round with the sole duty of painting the lion and unicorn on the fire-buckets!

The sum total of the direct expenses of royalty is computed by Mr. Dilke, after, as he says, very careful investigation, at one million pounds sterling per annum. On no portion of this does the Queen pay any taxes, though a large portion of it is clear income. The speaker cites the promise of Sir Robert Peel, in 1842, when asking, on behalf of Victoria, the levy of an income tax, he declared that Her Majesty, "prompted by those feelings of deep and affectionate interest in the welfare of her people which she had ever manifested, stated to him that if * * Parliament should * * subject all incomes to a certain charge, it was her determination that her own income should be subjected to a similar burden." This insinuation of bad faith cannot but have the effect to prejudice the mind of the sturdy Briton against the sovereign now in power,—a feeling which can easily be made to tell against royalty in general.

Finally, after showing how offensive royalty is, Mr. Dilke harangues his auditors to show them that it is cumbersome in administration and entirely personal in authority. He concludes (and we quote the notes expressive of the audience's feeling also):

I confess freely that I doubt whether, if the charges to which I have to-night alluded are well founded, the monarchy should not set its house in order. [Loud applause.] There is a widespread belief that a republic here is only a matter of education and time. [Great cheering.] It is said that some day a commonwealth will be our government. Now history and experience show that you cannot have a republic without you possess at the same time the republican virtues; but you answer: Have we not public spirit? Have we not the practice of self-government? Are we not gaining general education? [Applause.] Well, if you can show me a fair chance that a republic here will be free from the political corruption that hangs about the monarchy, I say for my part—and I believe the middle classes in general will say—let it come. [Cheers.]

In short, Sir Charles expressed his contempt of the monarchy in almost every way, except to renounce his own title of knighthood, which, having been bestowed on his father by Queen Victoria, stamps its possessors as, in some sense, creatures of not merely the same institution, but the same individual sovereign that he lashes so severely with his oratory. Notwithstanding the apparent inconsistency of this omission, Sir Charles seems to have the favorable ear of a large proportion of the people and press. The Thunderer gives leader after leader to refuting his arguments; the *Pall Mall Gazette* makes them the occasion of an appeal, in behalf of London society, for a regency under the Prince of Wales; the other dailies are talking almost constantly about the "proposed republic" (the most of them in opposition, it is true), and so the agitation goes on. The next revolutionary demonstration of any moment is to be made at Birmingham on the 6th of December, when a sort of congress is called to consider these propositions:

1. That the hereditary principle in legislation is unwise, since it neither insures wisdom in the individual nor patriotism in the body; and is unjust, since it confers upon a class powers which ought to be exercised only by representatives of the nation.
2. That in a free country the ultimate decision upon all questions of government or of the policy of the State, must rest with representatives elected by the majority of the people; and that some plan should be adopted in this nation to give constitutional effect to that decision.
3. That no right to legislate on the affairs of the nation ought to be conferred in consequence of the profession of any theological opinions, or of connection with any ecclesiastical establishment, and therefore the legislative power of the Bishops of the English Church should be abolished.
4. That a committee be appointed to consider by what means the foregoing resolutions may be carried into effect.

The parties which are interested in the movement for reform or revolution are fully as numerous as the sects of Dissenters from England's Established Church; and that which is to meet at Birmingham is designated as "the [illegible] wing of the radical half of the liberal party."

The Judiciary Committee of one branch of the Legislature has reported a bill providing that an agreement of three-fourths of a jury shall be sufficient for a verdict in all civil cases. This is a commendable reform. The reasons which have made unanimity of jurors essential in criminal cases do not apply to civil cases. The interposition of a jury in civil cases is merely to determine facts, to balance accounts, to examine claims, and to report the facts, to which the Court applies the law. In the trial of cases where the court consists of several Judges, unanimity either in the declaration of the law, or on questions of the admissibility of evidence is not required. Why should the jury in the trial of a civil case be required to be unanimous in the determination of mere facts? In a large majority of civil cases the interposition of a jury is wholly unnecessary for the ends of justice, though required by the forms of law. There is no practical end that might not be as well served by a jury of five or six persons as by a jury of twelve. To require a unanimous verdict in such case, places it in the power of any one man improperly selected, or acting corruptly, to defeat the ends of justice, subject all parties to immense costs, and waste the time of the courts. Another bill has also been reported for the purpose of changing the mode of selecting persons, ridding the administration of justice of the abominable abuses of the present jury system. It is to be hoped that both measures may be passed.

The Hon. Horace Greeley publishes a mild request that he be allowed to have his own opinions on the question of the next Presidential nomination, and to utter them from time to time without being accused of treason, arson, or bigamy. The request seems to be a reasonable one. We hope the New York *Times* will allow Mr. Greeley to express his opinions in his own paper on this subject without bringing him before the grand jury for it.

It is unfortunate for Mr. Greeley's influence in deciding the question at issue that he has allowed his own name to be used as a candidate for this important office. That he has a right to be a candidate—that anybody has a right to support him—that he has a right even to run "independent," and that several millions if independent American citizens have the right to vote for him—are all propositions too plain to be disputed. But his arguments against the renomination of President Grant would have more force in this censorious world if he were not himself in the attitude of a candidate. There are many things to be said in opposition to the renomination of President Grant, and nobody could say them with more distinctness than Mr. Greeley if he were not fettered by his own candidacy. If all the men in the Republican party who *think* that the renomination of President Grant would be unwise and prejudicial to the best interests of the party and of the country, would say so at the same time, he would not be renominated. But if they were, or if the people suspected that they were, moved by the desire to get the nomination themselves, the simultaneous utterance of their misgivings would produce very little effect.

The second session of the Forty-second Congress will start out with a fair capital in the way of bills and other business, left over from the short session of last spring. During that session, of three weeks duration, there were introduced and referred to committees not yet appointed, no less than eight hundred bills, joint resolutions, etc. The calendar included three constitutional amendments, and bills for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico, and for the creation of the Territories of Pembina and Oklahoma. The file is richest, however, in land-grabbing bills, which fared rather hardly in the last session of the previous Congress, but which "came up smiling" at the very first moment of the Forty-second. It is intimated that a new plan for obtaining land grants has been devised, which will be incorporated in most of the bills referred to, and will be relied upon to carry through many of them which were otherwise sure to fail. It is thus stated:

It is understood this plan proposes that the proceeds of a certain number of acres shall be given to any projected railroad that may be before Congress for aid; but, instead of giving the corporation lands direct, settlers are to be allowed to go on as under the pre-emption law. As each twenty miles of subsidized road is completed and accepted, the United States Land Office for that district is to give public notification thereof to settlers, who are then to have twelve months' time to pay for their land, the price being that charged for government sections—$2.50 per acre. This process is to be repeated until the road is completed, and the company is to be allowed to raise on mortgage upon such grant.

This plan has for its chief merit the fact that it is not quite so objectionable as a worse one would be—that, for instance, under which the public domain has been so scandalously wasted within the past six or seven years. But it will not get through Congress.

The American Insurance Company of Chicago has been published two or three times in the list of suspended or insolvent companies. This company had very few risks in Chicago, its policies being confined to detached dwelling houses, barns, farm property, churches, and school houses. Its losses by the Chicago fire were less than $1,000. It has not suspended or ceased transacting business for a single day.

RAILROADS.

It is reported that the La Fayette & Bloomington Railroad has reached Gibson, the junction with the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Road.

—The Lake Superior & Mississippi Railway transported from April 1 to Nov. 1 1,38,522 barrels of flour, equivalent to 354,088 bushels of wheat; 1,983,006 bushels of wheat; 44,781 tons of general merchandise; 22,799 tons of lumber; 9,768 tons of coal.

—The work of track-laying on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railway has commenced. Iron is laid on the bridge and cars have crossed.

—The Evansville *Review* says: "The surveying party sent out by the city of Janesville to look over the route for the proposed railroad from Janesville to Evansville, came through the entire line lately, and pronounced it feasible in every respect. After leaving the bluffs bordering on Rock River the grade will be easy the whole distance, and one of the cheapest roads to build, considering the distance, in the country."

—The Oshkosh *Northwestern* says: "At 3 o'clock on this afternoon, November 21, the rails were laid on the Oshkosh & Mississippi Railroad to the engine house, on the south bank of Fox River, connecting Oshkosh and Milwaukee. Thus, after years of labor, and apparently hopeless effort, the great work is accomplished."

—The Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune* of the 23d says: "Mr. Albert Lawrence, of the firm of Lawrence & Eustice, the contractors having in charge twenty miles of the grade off the Northern Pacific, west of Red River, arrived in this city on Tuesday evening last. The men and teams employed on the work were withdrawn on Friday last, and all work on the Dakota section discontinued for the winter. On Friday there was a heavy storm in that region, snow falling to the depth of fourteen inches. It was reported at Morehead that several persons had been lost in the storm, but the rumor could not be traced to any reliable source.

—Report has it that the recent extensive purchases and leases of railroads in the Southern States, which are supposed to have been effected by parties connected with the Pennsylvania Company, have turned out to be the work of an independent organization, controlled by Baltimore capital. Among the parties concerned in the enterprise are W. T. Walters, Alexander Brown & Sons, General O'Donnel, Messrs. Thomas C. Jenkins, Horace Abbott, Thomas Kensett, George Bartlett, and B. F. Newcomber, of Baltimore; M. K. Jesup & Co., D. Willis James, and Roosevelt & Son, of New York; Drexel & Co., P. A. & S. Sewall, and Whitney & Sons, of Pennsylvania, and D. James, of Liverpool. Over $7,000,000 have already been expended in actual cash, and up to the present time, by the purchase of stock and controlling majority in a number of the most important lines of railroads, comprising in all 1,425 miles have been secured. Besides this, control has been obtained under a lease of 363 miles additional. The new company now controls both the main lines south from Richmond, the North Carolina roads, the chief roads of South Carolina, two main roads in Georgia, and the important lines of East Tennessee.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Congressman E. K. Smart, of Camden, Maine, has been pronounced hopelessly insane by the Superintendent of the asylum at Augusta and has been removed to his home.

—All Boston [illegible] at the feet of Charlotte Cushman, whose "Lady Macbeth," now enacting at the Globe, is declared to be, if possible, better than her "Queen Catherine."

—A letter from Rome contains a story of a remarkably bulky taper having been sent to the Vatican—no one knew by whom—accompanied by a request that it should be placed in the Pope's private chapel, and lit during his mass. The request was complied with, and the Pope, seeing it burning in a corner of the chapel, ordered it to be immediately extinguished. It was opened after mass in his presence, and found to contain a small Orsini shell.

—The Bangor, Maine, *Whig* says that a musician named Charles Berry, of Augusta, played at a ball at Kendall's Mills last Monday evening, and after the ball retired to rest as usual, but was restless and unable to sleep, and a sensation of dread of something wrong took hold of his mind. He strove to shake it off and courted sleep in vain. So strong did this uneasiness become, that he at length arose and took the first train for Augusta and immediately went to his home, where he found his wife and little son of four years of age, both nearly suffocated from coal gas. It was a long time before they could be revived. Had he been absent an hour longer they would doubtless have both been dead.

—The inhabitants of Penzance, Cornwall, the birthplace of Sir Humphrey Davy, have decided to erect a statue to his memory. It will be executed after the portrait of Davy by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and will cost $20,000.

—An ex-Colonel of a French regiment of cuirassiers is now cook of a hotel at Breslau. He has married a daughter of a mechanic in that city and resigned his commission in the French army.

—Sir William Jenner writes to the *British Medical Journal*: "A statement having been widely circulated to the effect that the Queen's recent illness was the result of revaccination, I trust you will, by inserting this letter, permit me to give the most unqualified contradiction to the report. There is not a shadow of foundation for it in facts. Her Majesty's recent illness did not commence until many months after the revaccination. There was no connection, direct or indirect, between the two. I should not have contradicted so foundationless a statement had I not heard that, in consequence of the positive terms in which the assertion is made, it has received a certain amount of credence, and is so causing harm to the public health."

—In the November number of the *American Journal of Science*, Dr. B. T. Craig, of Washington, gives an account of experiments made on the temperature of his body during the intense and continued heat of the summer of 1870. The ordinary temperature of the human body is 98.4 degrees Fahrenheit, and during fever it often rises six degrees above this point without a sense of increased heat proportioned to the disturbance of temperature. The highest temperature to which the Doctor could heat himself during that memorable summer (fortunate man) was 99.7 degrees Fahrenheit. "At this temperature," he says, "I felt quite unpleasantly overheated. * * * When the temperature of my body was below 99 degrees I never felt uncomfortably hot. In fact, I satisfied myself by repeated trials that a temperature of 99.2 degrees must be reached before the sensation of suffering from heat comes on."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Russia, it is stated, is the only power of Western Europe in which the International Society cannot find a favorable field for its operations. The reason given is that there is always a demand for labor in that country, and the workingmen, as a general rule, are well paid.

—"Tincture of anarchy" is a Norwich surgeon's panacea for bruises.

—Alarm bells of a new style have recently been attached to thirty-four locomotives of a railroad company in Michigan. The bell is placed immediately in front, and is so attached that at each revolution of the driving-wheels it is struck once by a hammer. It is claimed that the position of the bell causes the sound to be thrown forward and conducted by the earth and railroad track so that it can be heard a considerable distance ahead of the train.

—In one of the statistical reports on morals presented to the English Parliament some time since, some very interesting facts concerning drunkenness in Scotland are given. It appears that in one single parish of Edinburgh, in which there are 90,000 people, 1,953 were found dead drunk, and 3,935 crazy drunk in a year. Drunkenness is more common in Edinburgh in summer than in winter. Saturday is the favorite day, and Tuesday ranks next, for debauchery. Nothing is more common than to find a man who has been in prison twenty or thirty times for drunkenness.

—Thirty-seven persons rode at one time in a car drawn by one horse, to attend a concert in aid of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in Salem, Mass., last week.

—An interesting question has been raised by the arrest of several citizens of Everett and Melrose, Mass., for larceny of seaweed from the premises of a dweller on the beach. The latter claims that his land runs to low water mark, while the defendants hold that the weed comes from the great sea, in which all own a share, and that they have gathered it for a long time unmolested.

—This is what they call a "joke" in New Orleans. A country-looking chap gets off a train. A stranger steps up to him and says: "Ah! five feet nine high, two feet eleven across the breast, eighteen inches through." "What do you mean, sir?" eagerly asks the countryman. "It's all right," says the other. "You measure five feet eleven by eighteen. I'll be ready for you by nine o'clock to-morrow morning," and he puts up the tape line with which he has been making the measurements. "What are you driving at, sir?" asks the countryman, angrily. "Why, you see," says the other, "the yellow fever is killing off strangers so fast that I have to take their measurement as they come in, or else the dead bodies accumulate on my hands." A pallor comes over the countryman's face, a frantic call is made to the baggage-master to re-check his trunk, and he leaves for home.

—An American—of course it is an American—has started a ferry boat on the Sea of Galilee, and the steam-whistle and engine-gong are henceforth to do violence to its echoes.

—M. Devergis, a French chemist, finds that water containing only one-four-thousandth of its weight of carbolic acid sufficed for the disinfection of the "dead-house" in Paris during the hottest weather, when it contained six or seven bodies.

—Among the feats of a lightning-saw, on exhibition at the American Institute Fair, in New York, the following is mentioned: A chestnut log, nine inches in diameter, was sawed off by two men in three-quarter seconds, by three and a half strokes of the saw. It was then sawed across sixteen times in two minutes and sixteen seconds, or faster than a cord in nine minutes, including lost time.

—Another link in Mr. Darwin's chain of evidence is regarded as supplied by the report that during the recent epidemic of yellow fever in Brazil, the monkeys there were as prone to take the disease as were the human residents. Other animals were exempt from contagion.

Fire-Proof Buildings.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Though disinclined to enter into any public discussion, the great interests depending upon the question of how best to make our buildings practically fire-proof, induce me to write you a few lines on the subject:

Several times since the fire, and again in your issue of last Sunday, you have referred to my fire-proof building on the corner of LaSalle and Monroe streets as having escaped only because I was unfinished. While fully agreeing with you that its escape was owing to the absence in it of any great quantity of combustible material, it may be well to state that its being "unfinished" was not the sole cause of this. The only additions still to be made to it when the fire occurred were of doors, windows, and marble floors—the place of these latter being now temporarily supplied with wood. The wooden frames in the building were generally destroyed, while in some of the rooms were piles of lumber, consisting of wooden arches (that had been used in constructing the arched brick ceilings), ladders, sash, &c., that gave in such places a much greater amount of combustible matter than would have been found in any one portion of the building had it been fully completed.

The roof was absolutely fire-proof, being formed of sheets of corrugated galvanized iron, rivetted together, and laid upon iron beams. The walls, being hollow, contributed something to the safety of the building; while the brick arches, of only about four feet span, forming the floors and ceilings, and covered above with an inch and a half of cement, and below with two coats of plastering, formed, in my opinion, the best, as in this case they proved the most successful, material used for this purpose.

I have been informed that various buildings in this city, with floors and ceilings similarly constructed, failed to stand the fire. What weak points caused most of them to fail I do not know; but, in the only one that I have examined since the fire—the Post Office—I notice that the iron beams are placed six or seven feet apart, while all who are conversant with this kind of ceiling agree that in no case should the arches be of more than four and a half feet span.

While believing, however, that brick arches, properly constructed, are superior to wrought iron ones in their power of resisting the effects, both of dampness and extreme heat, I agree with you, that the great point is to have as little combustible material in the building as possible. Wooden windows and doorways, I think, about the only combustible features that should enter into the construction of a fire-proof building, and these only on account of their being so much more convenient than metallic ones; and, if walls are hollow, and constructed of good brick or sandstone, while roofs, rafters, cornices, joists, ceilings, and floors are all of incombustible material, I think that wooden doors and windows, disconnected from each other, may be allowed without greatly imperilling the safety of the building. Respectfully,

W. K. NIXON.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is not necessary for me to say anything further upon the subject of fire-proof buildings after what was said by the editor of THE TRIBUNE (on the 26th inst.) upon this subject. I think that article covers the whole ground. But I wish to correct statements made through the columns of THE TRIBUNE (of the same date) by J. B. Corbes. In regard to what he says respecting THE TRIBUNE Building, the First National Bank, and the Post Office, I have nothing to say, as those interested can examine for themselves. I will only add to this list the wings of the Court House, the Historical Society building, the Academy of Science, and St. James' Church. Will a thin iron arch have the same strength to support the weight of a heavy iron safe that a brick arch will? Had the gentleman understood the philosophy of corrugating sheet iron, he would not have asked this question. It has been shown in this city, in the presence of a number of responsible and respectable gentlemen, that a No. 17 iron arch, corrugated, sustained upward of nine tons. This arch was a span of six feet, and twenty-eight inches wide. It will readily be seen that, with the iron arches, we are enabled to use much wider spans, thereby reducing the number of iron beams; also reducing the cost of iron arch floors to about the same cost of brick floors.

The gentleman further states the prices of the iron arch to be 60 cents per square foot, while the cost of the brick arch is only from 12 to 15 cents. This is not true. He has overestimated the cost of iron arches nearly 100 per cent, and underestimated the cost of brick arches nearly the same per cent.

L. E. S.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.

THE SPECIAL RELIEF WORK.

Meeting of the Bureau of Counsel and Assistance.

The Committee of Special Relief Abused and Defended.

Rev. Mr. Tuttle Explains—Circular from Mr. Larned.

An adjourned meeting of the Bureau of Special Counsel and Assistance was held yesterday afternoon in the lecture-room of the First Congregational Church.

In the absence of the Moderator, Mr. Brayman was called to the chair. Besides the Chairman and Secretary there were five gentlemen present, though five members came in later.

The Rev. Moses Smith tendered his resignation as Secretary. On motion, he was requested to act as Secretary for the present meeting.

Mr. Langley said that at a previous meeting the vote had been re-affirmed directing the Bureau of Special Relief to accept as a final recommendation the order of a clergyman. This vote has been passed unnoticed. Women who were sent there yet were brow-beaten, insulted, and treated with contumely. He quoted instances. He thought if laymen representing benevolent societies could obtain no attention the bureau ought to dissolve.

The Chairman said he had always found the Executive Committee attentive. If any fault existed it was, in his opinion, with the bureau.

Dr. Laughlin said he understood from Rev. Laird Collier that they would not be recognized in any way, because they furnished none of the goods. Their resolutions were not recognized. The bureau would not recognise the order of any clergyman without subjecting the applicant to an examination. If his hearers believed that their recommendations were final, they were much mistaken. He thought the meeting was much deceived as to the amount of its influence with the Executive Committee. He understood that their duty was to advise with the bureau for the relief of those who could not otherwise obtain relief. He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we advise the special relief to be, as soon as practicable, reduced to the giving of money.

The Chairman said there seemed to be some misunderstanding with regard to the Executive Committee. That committee was established by the advice of the General Relief Society, and its members elected by the body now in session. They were its creatures. They had hitherto granted all his applications without further question. They were dependent on the General Relief Society for their goods, and were doing their duty as well as they could.

Dr. Laughlin said he believed every gentleman of that Executive Committee was doing his utmost, but he believed that no human power could run the establishment in every manner satisfactorily. But it would be easy to form a bank and let them have the money—say from $3 to $5 a week. He had letters from many ladies who had received articles of clothing which were not adapted to the season, and in some cases did not fit. It was not to be expected that they could be furnished everything that was asked for. The giving of money would also give the small tradesmen in the neighborhood the opportunity to make their little profit, and they were, after all, suffering from the distribution of food and clothing.

The resolution was not adopted.

Rev. Mr. Tuttle then spoke as follows: I desire to make the following explanation, in reference to the part I took in last Monday's meeting, and believe the Chairman will bear me witness as to the truth in this matter. I think the reporter got matters a little mixed—put into my remarks what another stated. However, I certainly disclaimed a disposition of fault-finding, in pleading for a more generous and enlarged action, on the part of the Special Bureau of Relief. Why did I do so? Because I have received many letters of inquiry from the East, and learned from New York that funds were held in abeyance because they feared the relief went largely to a class who were not the most deserving, while those who were unused to beg would stand aloof, and they wanted assurance that this class would not be neglected. My remarks were intended to explain the work being done south of Thirty-fifth street, and the cause of its being started. This did not refer to the Special Bureau, as far as food was concerned, and only incidentally, in any way. But Rev. Mr. L. Collier seems, in an interview with THE TRIBUNE reporter, to make myself a sort of scapegoat for what others may have said at this meeting. The article makes the gentleman say: "The Rev. Mr. Tuttle applied to us for work to do, and we could not grant it." Again: "Mr. Tuttle made application for $200 for his sister-in-law, and we declined to give it." "We have some of the biggest guns and heaviest bullets to fire at these fellows," etc., etc. This is a mistake, and were it not that another paper has made the remarks a text for a severe fling at myself in connection with another, I might not notice it. The facts are these. I called with a brother clergyman at the Church of the Messiah to see Dr. B. McVickar. While there, my sister-in-law came in to see a lady member of the Relief Committee. I was requested, by a member of the committee, (as no blanks were then printed), to write down the facts of her losses by fire. I did so. In it, she made reference to two well-known merchants and to myself. After I left the place, as advised, she wrote on the face of her application, "I think, in view of my losses ($3,000), I ought to have $200, (or whatever it may) to start again." This she had a right to do. She was told by a member of the family belonging to the Relief Committee, "that her mother had given out as much as $100 and up to $500 for such cases as hers, though she believed it was not done any longer." As to my applying for "work to do," I had plenty on my hands as assistant to the Superintendent of the South Side and at my own charges. I had a conveyance provided me by relatives and friends, the cost of which I paid. I was willing, while executing orders outside, to do anything in this line for Mr Larned and Mr. Collier, and yet, in the connection I am placed, it looks as though I was self-seeking to get a place for benefitting my own friends and relatives. One word more: if any justification was needed for my course. The church to which I belong is the only Christian body, of all others in the land, that has ordered a collection at their altars for general relief, which has been made and sent, very largely to the public authorities. This is so stated by a paper I hold in my hand. Now, all I ask is, in view of my labors for six weeks here, at my own charges, among soldiers' families and the numerous poor I have so long ministered to in sweet charity, shall protect me from any insinuations of unworthy motives or corrupt conduct.

The bureau then adjourned to meet next Thursday at the same hour.

CIRCULAR FROM MR. LARNED.

As some complaints have been made by various parties with reference to the management of the Bureau of Special Relief, despite the clear statements made by the Rev. R. Laird Collier, as published in THE TRIBUNE, the Chairman of that body has issued the following circular, explanatory of the difficulties with which he and his associates are compelled to cope:

DEAR SIR: We are being daily overrun with applications for relief at this department, sent here by the pastors of churches of all denominations, which do not belong to the Special Relief Committee, and as it is impossible that they can receive attention at our hands, and nothing but delay and disappointment to the applicants, we respectfully request that you will kindly give us such assistance as it may be in your power to give to relieve us of the difficulty, by advising all applicants for relief who may apply to you for assistance that this committee does not undertake to attend to the general relief of the city. That work belongs to the various district depots, located in the different parts of the city. This committee is constituted merely to supplement the work done in the other districts, by affording a place where persons who, from age, sickness of the applicant or his family, physical infirmity, condition in life, and other circumstances, cannot apply at the depots in the districts in which they reside to obtain the needed relief. No application for relief by any person which does not come within one of the exceptional cases above stated, will be considered at this office, however strongly the same may be recommended by pastors of churches or by other persons. This committee finds itself able only with extreme difficulty, and the most arduous and continuous labor properly to attend to the applicants whose cases properly belong to its department of work. Nor does it furnish any ground for an applicant who does not properly belong to this special department (according to the rules above stated) to make his application here that such applicant has applied to the district depot in which he resides, and has not been properly treated there, or obtained there the needful supplies or clothing which he required. If he is treated with disrespect or unkindness at any depot, or he fails to have his need supplied, that furnishes a ground for complaint to be made to the Superintendent, Mr. Gibbs, or to the general headquarters, but furnishes no reason for an application to this committee, who are neither charged with the duty or invested with the power of investigating and correcting the abuses which may exist in the district depots. If you will give such circulation to the information above set forth as will serve to correct the evil, it will confer a great favor upon the committee, and very materially aid them in discharging their duties, and also prevent delay and disappointment to the applicant. Very respectfully,

E. C. LARNED, Chairman.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25, 1871.

MINISTERS' MEETING.

Gathering of the Presbyterian Ministerial Association—Discussion of the Subject of Lying-in-Hospitals, etc.

The Presbyterian Ministerial Association met yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street. About a dozen clergymen were present. The talking was principally informal, and to no definite question.

The matter of insurance companies came up in a general way, some of the reverend gentlemen thinking that in an age of great moral ideas these great swindles should be exposed and held up to public reprobation. There were several energetic tirades on the subject, but the speakers deemed that it would be too strong meat for the babes of the public.

Mr. Walker stated that a physician of his congregation desired to start a lying-in-hospital, but desired, before deciding to do so, to have the opinion of the association upon the subject. He thought of commencing in a very small way, in his own house, and would subject the place to all proper restrictions. The proposer of the plan thought that such a hospital would be conducive to the interests of morality and religion. He knew of many cases where death had resulted, especially among the poorer classes since the fire, because of insufficient accommodations and care in the few perilous weeks succeeding childbirth. It was proposed not to exclude anyone, but to receive all who presented themselves, asking no questions for conscience sake.

The subject was discussed with a limited degree of freedom.

Dr. Van Dorn thought that it was desirable to know from some reliable statistics what the Foundling House was doing.

Dr. Patterson was not prepared to give any opinion in regard to lying-in-hospitals, but thought that any objection to a foundling's home would apply to such an institution with equal force.

Dr. Van Dorn said that he had been told by a young physician in charge of a similar institution in New York city that one day a lady of fine appearance came to him and offered him $500 to procure an abortion. He said he would not be an accomplice in the crime for $50,000. Very nice questions suggested themselves in connection with this matter, and it would always be a doubtful question to what extent women in delicate circumstances, where concealment was desirable, might be allowed to cover their tracks.

Mr. Davis expressed the opinion that Mr. Shipman was doing a great deal of good.

Dr. Eddy stated that on a recent visit to that place, he had been informed that it was not paying, but still be thought it was doing an excellent work and should be sustained. The matron in charge told him at his visit that one hundred orphans had been received since last February. He alluded to the very decided opposition of Horace Greeley, and the New York *Observer*, to institutions of this kind.

Dr. Patterson thought that a lying-in-hospital would be a good or a bad thing, according to the way in which it was managed.

Mr. Reed expressed himself in favor of the public hospital for lying-in purposes, if they did not provide the proper accommodation they should be made to do so. His expression of opinion was met by the assertion that they did not afford a sufficient degree of privacy.

After the subject had been discussed at some length, it was put upon the docket for future discussion. It was decided in this connection that the meeting next Monday should be devoted to hearing from each of the pastors, *seriatim*, a brief address upon the situation since the fire.

The discussion of this subject of hospitals, with some general talk in regard to relief matters, occupied the entire time of the meeting.

BERLIN'S CONTRIBUTION.

The Capital of the German Empire Contributes $25,000 to the Chicago Sufferers—Interesting Correspondence Between United States Consul Kreismann and Mayor Mason.

On the 17th of October, only eight days after the great fire, Messrs. Hardt & Co., of New York city, forwarded to Mayor Mason, of Chicago, their draft for $15,000, contributed by the people of Berlin, Prussia, in aid of the sufferers by the fire. This splendid gift was duly acknowledged by Mayor Mason in a letter to the Chairman of the Chicago Relief Committee at Berlin, as was also the subsequent donation of $10,000 more from the same source. Still later, the following letter was received from the United States Consul at Berlin:

BERLIN, Oct. 30, 1871.

To His Honor the Mayor of the City of Chicago:

SIR: The appalling calamity that has befallen our beloved Chicago, involving such destruction of the beauty, of commerce, civilization, and progress as has never been recorded in human annals, has awakened earnest and genuine sympathy throughout all Germany. The burning of our great and beautiful city, the grandest and most conspicuous monument of the genius and enterprise of the American people, under free and liberal institutions and government, is justly considered a national, not a mere local, calamity. It is felt that a long and cruel train of horrors and sufferings must follow the awful destruction that has swept over the ill-fated city; and everywhere funds have been and are being raised for the relief of the vast necessities of your destitute and stricken people. Being one of your citizens, allied to Chicago by many associations of public service and friendship, and glorying in its marvelous growth, prosperity and splendor, the horror of the announcement of its sudden destruction by fire unspeakably shocked and grieved me; but I felt that I must do whatever little there might be in my power toward aiding and assisting my fellow-citizens in their dire distress. I promptly took steps to organize a relief committee here, and, thanks to the ready responses to my appeals, we have thus far given orders to Messrs. Hardt & Company, of New York, to pay to your order the sum of $25,000 which the committee trust you have promptly received.

Among the contributors to the fund are found the Emperor and Empress, the Queen Dowager, and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess. The Empress, to quote the language of the letters transmitting me the donations, giving in "grateful remembrance of the sympathy displayed by America during the late war," and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess "in grateful acknowledgment of the friendly feelings which America most efficiently manifested for the German warriors during the conflict with France, and in heartfelt sympathy for the inhabitants of Chicago smitten by terrible misfortune."

Our collections are still going on and promise additional results. To enable the committee to properly account to the contributors for the sums received, I am directed to respectfully ask your Honor to make suitable acknowledgement of the receipt of the amounts transmitted to you from Berlin. In the meantime we all here feel that the people of Chicago, though grievously tried, and well-nigh overcome, have not and will not lose hope and heart, and with the help of God, and by their undaunted courage, enterprise, skill, and energy, will rebuild and restore their city, to even greater wealth, usefulness and splendor—a consummation most fervently to be desired and hoped for. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

H. KREISMANN, United States Consul.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1871.

H. Kreismann, Esq., United States Consul, Berlin:

SIR: Your letter of October 26, advising me of the remittance to Messrs. Hardt & Co., of New York, of $25,000 from the Relief Committee of Berlin for the use of the destitute in Chicago, is duly received. On the 21st of October I acknowledged to Messrs. Hardt & Co., and to the Berlin Committee, the receipt of $15,000 of the above sum, and on the 2d of this month acknowledgement was made of the remaining $10,000. For this proof of the active sympathy of the people of Berlin for those who were about to perish, permit me to offer you on their behalf the most heartfelt gratitude. The unprecedented calamity of the 8th and 9th of October, which stripped 100,000 people of all their worldly possessions, has still left upon the books of the Relief Society (which has now the management of the great charity) not less than seventy-five thousand men, women, and children, dependent for their daily bread, for shelter, and for sufficient clothing, upon public charity. To care for this multitude, with any efficiency, would have been utterly impossible but for the generous sympathy and aid which this disaster has called forth from all parts of the civilized world. This wide-spread beneficence, it is hoped, will help us to carry the people through the long winter before us without essential suffering; and your Relief Committee, therefore, will understand how thankfully their large contribution is received. A very large proportion of the sufferers by the fire are Germans, who, especially, will be deeply sensible of the kind exertions of yourself and the other members of your committee to relieve their excessive wants. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MASON, Mayor.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Monday, November 27.

CITY PROPERTY.

Blue Island av, between Coolidge and Sampson sts, w f, 25x125, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 1 in Wells' east part of Block 20, Sec. 5, 39, 14, dated Sept. 8; consideration, $700.

Lot 32 in Block 12 of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $487.

Lot 31 in Block 12 of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $487.

Lot 30 in Block 12 of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $487.

Lot 33 in Block 12 of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $500.

Second st, 125 ft w of Noble st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 4, 1869; consideration, $900.

Groveland Park, e of Cottage Grove av, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $18,000.

Morgan st, between Twelfth and Maxwell sts, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov 9; consideration, $2,000.

Morgan st, between Twelfth and Maxwell sts, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov 7; consideration, $800.

Morgan st, between Twelfth and Maxwell sts, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov 9; consideration, $800.

Maxwell st, s e corner Union st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated October 30; consideration, $4,500.

North av, between Larrabee and Mohawk sts, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 9; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 5 in n 1-4 of Block 49, School Section Addition, being on s e cor of West Jackson and Canal sts, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $6,250.

Collins st, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 24x123 feet, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $2,300.

Block 2 in D. Goodwin's subdivision of n w 1-4 of n e 1-4, Sec 20, 39, 13, dated Sept. 22; consideration, $20,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 7 and 8, of Block 4 of Wright's et al Subdivision of Block 34, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $250.

Lots 1, 4, and 21 in Block 1, in Bogue's Second Addition, in n e 1-4, Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $2,500.

The undivided 1-2 of Lot 9 in Block 1 in Saltonstall and Russell's s e 1-4 Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $6,500.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

8 51-100 acres in n w 1-4, near Boulevard and Palmer place, of Sec 36, 40, 13, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $11,000.

A NEW PRINTING PRESS.

Description of Campbell's Donation to the Chicago Relief Fund.

A few days ago it was announced in these columns that A. Campbell, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., had donated to the Relief and Aid Society, two printing presses, to be sold by the Society for the benefit of the sufferers of the fire. The larger of the two presses is now on exhibition at the office of Messrs. Horton & Leonard, No. 10 North Jefferson street. We will refer to some of the advantages possessed by this machine. First. The most perfect "register" can be obtained. A deficiency in this respect is impossible, as the bed and the cylinder are geared together on both sides, and therefore travel in unison. Second. Two thousand impressions per hour can be worked with four rollers passing over the form. Third. The great consideration in the art of fine printing is "rolling." By a "trip" movement, governed by automatic means, the pressman can "roll" the form as many times as is necessary before the impression is taken, and by a simple adjustment of a lever the press can be started, and will "trip" every other impression. Fourth. The inking and distributing arrangements are complete. Two ink "fountains," one at each end of the press, and the distributing tables, are used. A good ink can be kept in one fountain, while an inferior quality can be kept in the other, so that the machine is ever ready for fine or common work. Fifth. No tapes are used to convey the sheets to the fly. By an ingenious device, instead of being carried on to the fly, with the printed matter rubbing against the bars and tapes, the sheet runs out with the blank side to the fly, and the printed matter is free from any contact with it. There are no "grippers" to be altered to suit each job. Sixth. No "lanier springs" are required, at whatever speed the press may run, the bed being governed at the reversing points by a combination movement that entirely removes the necessity for rebuffing springs; Seventh. Everything possible has been done to aid the pressman in the removal of obstructions to his labor. The "feed-board," etc., are so arranged that they can be [illegible] out of the way without disturbing the "guides," leaving the cylinder free for the manipulation of the operater.

BOARD OF POLICE.

The Patrolmen to be Vaccinated Forthwith—Kennedy's Report on the Hickey-Brush Confidence Operation.

A regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held at the Madison Street Station, yesterday afternoon, President Brown in the chair. Present, Commissioners Gund, Sheridan, and Chadwick. The following communication was received from Sanitary Superintendent Rauch:

GENTLEMEN: In view of the prevalence of small-pox in this city, and the danger of being infected by the police, I would respectfully recommend that all be vaccinated.

Commissioner Brown moved, in order that the public may not be affected by the police, that the police be revaccinated by the Sanitary Superintendent. He afterward withdrew the motion, and the communication was laid on the table temporarily.

Superintendent Kennedy, who was requested to investigate the Hickey-Brush case—Brush being a confidence man, whom Hickey released because the Canadian he had robbed refused to prosecute—made a verbal report in relation to the matter. He understood that the grand jury had taken cognizance of the case, and had had all the persons who knew anything about it before them; but no bill had been found against Captain Hickey, because the circumstances would not justify it. He had endeavored to learn the particulars from the State's Attorney, but had been unable to converse with him, as he was overwhelmed with business. As soon as he was informed of the circumstances he would make a written report.

James Morrison, a special policeman, who left his post without permission, was dismissed from the force.

The board then adjourned.

INSURANCE.

Insurance Agency.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 10 Eldridge-court.

BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 35 W. Washington-st.

FIRE & MARINE
Insurance Agency.

Risks taken in the following Reliable Companies:

MANUFACTURERS'
INSURANCE COMP'Y, of Boston.
ORGANIZED 1822.
Assets, after paying all losses, including those of the Chicago Fire, $1,150,000.

HOME
INS. COM'Y, of Columbus, O.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL
INS. COM'Y, of Milwaukee.

HOFFMAN
FIRE INS. COM'Y, of New York.

Cargo Insurance on the Lakes taken at current rates.

Shippers and Merchants desiring Marine Insurance, either INLAND or OCEAN, are invited to apply at our office.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.
OFFICES,
Nos. 10 Eldridge-court and 35 W. Washington-st.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Assets, Nov. 1, 1871, $230,000.00.
This Company has sustained no loss by the Chicago Fire.
Good Mercantile, Warehouse, Packing House, and Dwelling risks accepted at fair rates. Make application direct to J. VAN INWAGEN, Agent, 92 West Madison-st.

Globe Ins. Company,
OF CHICAGO.
ADJUSTING OFFICE,
ROOM 1, NO. 63 CANAL-ST.
H. F. WALKER, President.

HOTELS.

St. James Hotel,
LOCATED
Corner Clark and Polk-sts.
Containing 150 Rooms. The Largest and Best Furnished Hotel in the West.
H. A. LORING, Late Matteson House,
WILLIS HOWE, Late St. James Hotel,
Will be pleased to see their old friends. Ask busses for the NEW ST. JAMES.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,
(Established in 1840,)
SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,
812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.
PHILADELPHIA.
Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc., etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes, Sinks, etc. Fire Doors, Bars, and Bakers' Oven Castings, etc. Old castings of all descriptions.

MRS. MINA PAULY,
DOCTRESS,
Will cure Erysipelas, Burns, Sore Breasts, and other diseases, especially female complaints. Office and residence Fifty-second-st., between State [illegible].

SOUTH SIDE AND WEST SIDE.
Dr. J. B. Walker, Oculist.
584 State st., corner of Twelfth, from 10 to 1.
128 West Madison-st., corner Aberdeen, from 2 to 4.

HARDWARE.

ATWATER & CO.,
Through the great fire of October 9. Re-established November 15, on the old ground,
No. 175 Randolph-st.,
And ready to fill promptly all orders we may be favored with for goods in our line of
Heavy Hardware, Farming Tools,
CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES, &c.

WANTED.

NOTICE.
TO CAPITALISTS!
A prominent and well established house will rent for a term of years
A SUITABLE BUILDING!
North of Monroe, east of LaSalle. Building required to be 150 feet deep, finished on first floor and basement. Address E. B. & CO., Tribune office.

WANTED, TO RENT,
A good-sized commodious barn, on West Side, containing 12 to 15 stalls. Must not be far removed from the river and Van Buren-st. Address BARN, Tribune office.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.
HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,
Having completed the Washington-st. addition to their Wholesale House, now offer their former extensive line of Carpets and Oil Cloths, at Wholesale and Retail, In Domestics, Woollens, Flannels, Blankets, Shawls, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Linens, and Notions, our stock is full and complete, and has been since October 24.
31 and 33 SOUTH CANAL-ST., and 25, 27, 29 and 31 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

PARDRIDGES'
NEW STORE
have just opened a large stock of
WINTER DRY GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT
290 West Madison-st.
Buyers of all kinds of Dry Goods save at least ONE-THIRD THEIR MONEY.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL
From Our Own Mines,
BEING THE
FINEST QUALITY OF ANTHRACITE COAL IN THE MARKET!

	In yard.	Delivered.
LARGE EGG,	$8.50	$9.50
SMALL EGG,	8.50	9.50
RANGE,	9.00	10.00
NUT,	8.50	9.50
WILKESBARRE LUMP		10.00

Coal delivered on cars to country, $0.00 per ton.
Also Old Co.'s Lehigh, Cannel, Briar Hill, Hocking Valley, Blossburg, and other Coals.
BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.
Office, 226 East Washington-st. Yards, Eighteenth-st. and Indiana-st. bridges.

CLOTHING.

MABLEY & HULL,
The Clothiers.
OVERCOATS,
Business Suits,
AND A LARGE LINE OF
Gents' Underwear,
JUST RECEIVED.
No. 122 West Madison-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots and Shoes.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,
HEADQUARTERS AT
522 Wabasa-av.,
corner Harmon-court, are now receiving a new stock of
Boots and Shoes,
and are prepared to supply customers.

STOVES.

STOVES.
If you want a stove for your parlor, store, office, or chamber, get the King of BASE BURNERS,
THE ILLUMINATOR.
If you want the best cook stove in the world, warranted in every respect, get the
MAGEE ADVANCE,
MAGEE STANDARD, with roasting closet, &c., or
Magee's New Portable Range,
The Cheapest and best range in the market.
Sufferers by the great fire can get heating or cook stoves at wholesale prices, delivered and set up by
TILLOTSON BROS.,
Michigan-av. corner Jackson-st.

FLOUR.

'PLANT'S EXTRA.'
As some retail grocers are charging exorbitant prices for "PLANT'S EXTRA" FLOUR, we will hereafter fill orders, from FAMILIES, at $11, delivered to any part of the city. Price to the trade $10.
A. M. WRIGHT & CO., Exclusive Agents,
Southwest corner Canal and Lake-sts.

BOOKS.

LAW BOOKS.
Until my new building is completed, I shall continue doing business at my residence. Having no rent to pay, and buying exclusively for cash as before the fire, I can and do sell lower than any house East or West, and give special rates to my customers who suffered by the fire.
E. B. MYERS, Law Bookseller,
1021 Wabash-av.

JEWELRY.

Cheap Jewelry.
We beg to inform our patrons and the trade that we have established our new office at 131 1-2 WEST MADISON-ST., having on hand a full stock of cheap Hair, Shell, and Plated Jewelry. We are prepared to fill all orders promptly.
SONNENSCHEIN & TRAULICH,
131 1-2 West Madison-st.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.
LARGE STOCK, LOWEST PRICES, at
WILSON BROS
931 Wabash-av., 88 W. Washington-st.,
CHICAGO,
And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Hammond & Brother, is dissolved by mutual consent.
October 15, 1871.
D. HAMMOND,
T. C. HAMMOND.

WASHINGTON.

Appointments and Removals—Democratic Egotists.

The Poet Halpine on Peter B. Sweeney.

Wash. McLean Retires—On Printing Presses.

Grant's Chances for the Session.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.

NOTES.

The appointment of Francis A. Walker to the head of the Indian Bureau is a tribute to a young man who has distinguished himself by personal character, knowledge based upon principles, humanity as distinguished from sentiment, and energy practiced without doing offence.

Thomas Murphy has been undone as Collector, although the President, accepting his resignation for political considerations says enough for the man to warrant him refusing it. This resignation is equivalent to a dismissal, and the point which public opinion made against Murphy—the only point warranting dismissal—the President overrules. Why? Because the President's judgment is of no consequence, in his estimation, compared to his re-election; so he throws his friend to the mob. Affirming the verdict, we continue to walk around this sort of President! Of Murphy it may be said, in the oft-quoted eulogy on Woolsey:

"He was a man
Of an unbounded stomach, even ranking
Himself with Princes; one that by suggestion
Ty'd all the kingdom; simony was fair play."

Thomas Murphy was never fit to associate with a President, or to take the best office in the gift of the Executive; but he was a powerful influence in carrying New York city a fortnight ago against Tammany, being well acquainted with their tactics. His successor is probably a tool of himself.

The country owes a debt of gratitude to Frank Blair for his successful efforts to break up the Democratic party. His opinion on Ku-Kluxism, just expressed; his advice to the Southern people not to "accept" amendments which they have no option about; his readiness to accept any Democratic nomination where he can do that party harm by appearing to serve it—all these things show that Frank is a friend of that freedom he advocated many years ago, and that he is playing the *role* of Mephistophiles to the Democracy, showing it where to damn itself most utterly. This is very sly, but novel in American politics. It is practical Machiavellism. With Frank Blair, Eugene Casserly, and Tom Bayard still aboard, the old Democratic hulk is always foundering, but never quite gone down. *They* keep it up to protect the Administration.

Dan. Voorhees, also, is chagrined to see the turn things are taking. He wants the Democratic party to take his life for a platform—much rant and no verdict; a great deal of Dan and certain Beersheba.

SWEENEY DISCOVERED BY GREELEY.

It has taken the New York *Tribune* several months to discover that Peter B. Sweeney is a thief. Thievery would never have had a chance in New York but for this man, who bore the relation to Tweed and Connolly that Father Fagin did to Bill Sykes and the Artful Dodger. Sweeney was altogether the worst thief in the set, because his fair legal knowledge, and experience with statute legislation, qualified him to discover how felonies might be done within the pale of the law, or how the law might be amended so as to make fraud easy. From 1865 to 1867, I published a newspaper in New York City, in association with a man who started this whole fight which has so entirely revolutionized civic politics, and given the death-blow to the hopes of the reactionary national party. Although the sod now covers his grave, and although he was a man with the frailty of an Irish poet and politician, yet, with that keen perception that one Irishman has of another, he always insisted to me that Peter B. Sweeney was the worst man he had ever known. I possess at present a copy of Churchill's poems, on the fly-leaf of which Halpine wrote in lead-pencil some references. It was his own copy of Churchill, whom he admired as a satirist upon the political foibles of a certain time; and, having to write a great deal himself of the same sort, he brought into use this long-forgotten model. The note on the fly-leaf said, "Rosciad Sweeney, 24." After his death I turned to page 24, and found the following description, also marked, which can be readily recognized as that of the present exposed and infamous Peter B. Sweeney:

"With that smooth falsehood whose appearance charms,
And reason of each wholesome doubt disarms,
Which to the lowest depths of guile descends,
By vilest means pursues the vilest ends,
Wears friendship's mask for purposes of spite,
Fawns in the day and butchers in the night;
With that malignant envy which turns pale
And sickens even if the friend prevail,
Which merit and success pursues with hate,
And damns the worth it cannot imitate;
With the cold caution of a coward's spleen,
Which fears not guilt, but always seeks a screen,
Which keeps this maxim ever in her view—
What's basely done should be safely done too;
With that dull, rooted, callous impudence
Which, dead to shame and every nicer sense,
Ne'er blushes but, in spreading vice's snares,
She blunders on some virtue unawares;
With all these blessings which we seldom find
Lavished by Nature on one happy mind,
A motley figure of the fribble tribe,
Which heart can scarce conceive or pen describe."

HALPINE ON CIVIC RINGS.

With a copy of Halpine's poems before me, I find plenty of material pertinent to this time in New York civic politics. That nobody else has thought to recollect this man's memory and do him justice, I mourn over. Here are a few stanzas from his different poems:

"For Sweeney, of the black moustache,
And Hoffman of the brown,
And Tweed, with no moustache at all,
Now claim to own the town.
But we mean to win the battle,
For among us here are seen
The Germans and the native-born,
And the boys who wear the green."

How like a ballad of the present reads this imitation of Byron:

"The nabobs came down like a wolf on the fold,
And their noses were purple, their shirt-studs were gold,
In political life every man strove to shine,
And the liquor they quaffed was Verzenay wine;
But St. Tammany's trumpet aroused a great host,
And the spirit of manhood rebelled at their boast.
Mere toad-stools of lucre, the growth of a night,
These toad-stools have wilted beneath the dawn's light.

At the risk of growing weary I quote also an epitaph written in 1866, which, had it been written in 1871, would have been truer and less remarkable:

"They lived—the world's wonder
Of folly and weakness;
But, whipped into meekness,
They caved and went under.
Their Verzenay bubbled,
Their poor brains grew muddled
Their pamphlet a fizzle,
Their rallies a mizzle,
Their ring a delusion,
Their plans all confusion;
No friends to abet them,
No friends to regret them,
Neglected and scouted,
Discarded and flouted;
With golden pretensions
Of shrunken dimensions,
A headache and sickness—
Oh! blame not the quickness."

With which they expire, etc.

Here is another stranza in the song to St. Tammany:

"We tell these men who brag of gold,
That, though their gains were piled
Higher than the highest pyramid
On which the sun hath smiled,
There is not one of us would shake
Their leprous hands to win
The aggregate stock—plunder
Of their boast and of their sin."

Halpine entered into New York city politics under the leadership of a comparatively obscure old man,—John Y. Savage, a native of North Carolina, who always entertained an invincible repugnance to the Irish allies of his party; and he had the notion that, if he could find a man of genius to attack the Tammany Ring, continuously, it could be broken up. Halpine had the wayward character of Irish poets and soldiers, and what might be called impulses of principle; but old John kept him in gear, baited and bridled him for every new encounter, supplied him with facts and theories on which to work, and brought to his assistance men like the Judges Barrett—uncle and nephew—Robert B. Roosevelt, John Foley, and that class of people who have been prominent in these posthumous continuances of Halpine's labor. To-day Savage is merely a clerk in the office of the Register of New York, poor, bankrupt, unostentatious, but he held out to the end, fighting the Ring; and the Democratic Reform party was personally organized by him in 1863 or 1864. When Franz Sigel succeeds to the office of Register, he ought to recognize in this plain and quaint old gentleman, the first man who had the will and the experience to believe that Tammany could be brought low, and to show how to do it. No conspirator, but a clear, determined man, without the qualities of genius, but with a clear perception of it, Savage may be described as the father of the war against Tammany; and he stands toward the champions of the recent revolution, among those who knew him, in the position that Hamilcar bore to Hannibal.

TOM SCOTT FOR PRESIDENT.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, a paper lately owned by a kind, sympathetic man, for whom I have personal regard, has been trotting out the name of Thomas Scott, of Pennsylvania, as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The only available ability which I can see in Tom Scott to the Democratic party is, that he can be plucked by the Democratic politicians, very much as Asa Packer was run by the Democrats of Pennsylvania, so that he could give them all a nugget of his wealth. What does a man want to be President for, who is already master of transportation of the United States, jointly with Cornelius Vanderbilt? If the Democratic party is to take the advice of some of its organs, it may have the comfortable recreation of casting certain ineffective votes for the sake of its editors, who can put up almost any rich man and live awhile upon him. There is no more chance of Tom Scott, with his power, becoming President of the republic, than of Miss Burdett-Coutts succeeding Victoria on the English throne.

JONES ON THE WALTER PRESS.

I met Mr. George Jones, at the Union League Club, in New York, a week ago; and, when we were speaking of the reconstructed press of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which had to be sent from Chicago to New York to be mended, and then expressed back to Chicago, sixteen hundred miles in all, I said:

"Mr. Jones, it is a great waste of machinery and inventiveness to see a press composed of so many thousand pieces that only one shop in the country can fix it. Must the newspapers be always subject to such a frightful monopoly as that of Colonel Hoe?"

"Well," he replied, "there is an English press, now used by the London *Times*, which I sent my son to look at, several months ago. It is called the Walter press. He took up his abode in London, and watched it work, night after night. It satisfies the English, and is of simple construction—printing one side, and then returning to print the other; but we found that it would not print both sides true, but, by a lateral motion, made a blur almost every time, so that we could not employ it."

I could not help thinking at the time how this relative experience showed the superior mechanical conscientiousness of the American newspapers over the English; what the London *Times* found good enough, the New York *Times* was obliged to discard to satisfy the more fastidious reading public here in America.

BUNDY ON THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

At the same club, Major Bundy gave me an interesting account—too long to print with your present resources—of the inside operations of the Committee of Seventy, created by the citizens against Tammany. When the first meeting of this spontaneous committee was called, the large proportion of fifty-six members appeared. Sometimes it was even greater than this; and, for weeks of nights, these devoted private citizens sat in session, sometimes from 5 o'clock p. m., until 2 in the morning, hearing evidence of every description, preparing for that mighty campaign which annihilated even the election-district system of Tweed and Sweeney. But one member of the committee proved to be a traitor, and this was Judge Ledwith. Bundy said that, in the light of this man's education, his low forehead, his necessities, and the improbability that, in the practice of the law, which was his business, he could make more than $2,500 a year, it was not wonderful that he recanted. Tammany offered him a Judgeship, with a salary of $15,000 a year, for fourteen years; and the poor, dull devil threw away his right to be one of the committee of victorious citizens for this brilliant decoration. Down he went, and his mistake and ignominy cannot be too vividly brought forward as a warning to other poor men who hear the devil promise them the world at the expense of their own souls.

NEXT SESSION.

Everybody says we will have a fiery session of Congress. Superficial observers may think that the superabundant power of the Republican party will make President Grant's calling and election sure; but public men see in the Democratic annihilation the certainty of that natural division which, a party without an opponent, must come to. The country is not pronounced in its adhesion to any one man. The double-term system is abnoxious to the best thinkers and observers, who feel that the wide girth of the country, its mighty needs, and its illimitable army of office-holders, constitute a potential reason why the President should not propose his own nomination, and muster his court and creations to affect it. The Constitution of the United States will be amended before many years upon this matter. There will be a longer term of office to the President, but only one term. It is a cowardly use of opportunities to see the Chief Magistrate, in the last months of his first term, bending the vast energies of his position to set himself in the saddle again. The United States never contained so many able statesmen as at this moment. Popular education, a prosperous journalism, and an incomparable system of intercommunication, have elevated the whole body of the people to an intelligence such as the bulk of no country ever displayed before. In this condition of society, a few men are no longer prominent. A young man from college, well trained in principles and faculties, is capable of meeting the old politician on a matter of economical merit or national reform. Men dissatisfied with the low type of our rulers go about asking the question, "Whom shall we take?" We cannot go amiss to take any man who has experience, elasticity, progress, and integrity qualifying him to direct us. The party or the movement which shall nominate such a man would do well to put in its platform, next year, a pronouncement against the second term of office. The people are far ahead of their administration; and those who think it well to continue it have no better apology to make than that it had been expected to do worse. Thus we stand: millions of men, instinct with life, activity, and purpose, tied to a Directory which can only comprehend us when we roar but cannot think with us, talk with us, or feel with us, except by a blind cunning which seizes upon a morsel of our thoughts to re-erect itself. How much worse can this administration be in the next four years of lassitude and sure possession, when it has failed so much to comprehend us during the four years in which it has been on trial. The great victory to be accomplished between 1872 and the great centennial we expect in 1876, will be the recovery of the Democratic voters to the bosom of the nation, and a new enthusiasm for the State as it is to become. Victory, apparent victory, might do this—such a victory as the beaten elements could make by generous fusion with all that portion of the Republican party which is ahead of the President in charity, in hope, and in intelligence. During the next four years of the Presidency, we shall stand upon the hundreth anniversary of the republic. One hundred years ago, how different! Then, a poet, with a soul in his pen, was making our Declaration of Independence immortal and universal. Then, the Central Director stood calm and prophetic, with the scroll of the future unfolded before its eye, and the people everywhere reposed absolute faith in its intentions. A high sense of honor pervaded the galaxy of statesmen. Then, the President of Congress could meet even that formidable and glorious Commander-in-Chief like a peer, perhaps like a superior. The government was truly magisterial, truly discreet, perfectly open and sincere. Do we want to celebrate our centennial in 1776 under an administration of which we can quote nothing better than the good man's talk to his boys:

"Well, now, all things considered, our President has done pretty well! We ought to make allowance for him." GATH.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

A young woman, named Minnie Van Drew, committed suicide at Danville on the 22d inst., by taking laudanum. She has relatives in Logansport, Ind.

—A party of mischievous boys near Kankakee, last week, stuffed an old suit of clothes with straw, with sticks of wood for legs, and buried it in the ground. They then killed a couple of chickens, and spilled the blood plenteously over and in the vicinity of the grave. As they expected, the grave and the blood were discovered, suspicions of murder were raised, the Coroner was summoned, a jury empanelled, and an inquest prepared for. Coroner, jury, and bystanders all acknowledged themselves "sold" when the straw dummy was exhumed.

—Milton Skidmore was killed at Shelbyville on the 16th inst., by jumping from a railroad train at a high bridge, supposing he had reached the depot platform. He fell fifty or sixty feet, and was killed instantly.

—Alexander Durkin, indicted in Madison County for the murder of Michael Mullen, has been acquitted.

—Nathan Todd, a well-known farmer near Belleville, died recently.

—On Sunday, the 19th, at Munson, a son, about 7 years old, of Irving Creamer, had been washing in a room by himself, and the family were horrified to find him, shortly afterward, hanging dead, with the towel twisted around his neck. It was a revolving towel, suspended on a roller, and it is supposed that the little fellow had stood upon a chair to dry himself with the towel and playfully put it around his neck, or accidentally tipped the chair and fallen with his neck entangled in it, and so choked to death.

—A man named Dennis Smith was run over at Decatur, a few days since, by a railroad train, and killed. He has relatives in Portland, Me.

—James R. Hogelan, a deserter from Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Mounted Infantry, who has been living with a Mr. Lewis, six miles below Neoga, seduced Mrs. Lewis, and on Saturday last shot at Mr. L. Missing his aim, he attacked Mr. Lewis with the butt end of the gun, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed his assailant, killing him instantly.

—Two men, named Henry Kirolle and Frederick Ahrens, were poisoned, at Worden, on the 17th inst. The former died. The poison was administered, by unknown persons, in their food.

IOWA.

The Knoxville (Marion County) *Democrat* says the hogs are about all dying in the region of country south of that city, in Indiana and Washington Townships. Hundreds of fat hogs have "kicked the bucket," some farmers losing their entire lot.

—The Hon. John L. Davies, of Davenport, is building a mansion to cost $40,000.

—A large hotel is building at Seymour.

—There are eight lady students at the Medical Department of the State University.

—Arthur Lutkin fell from the third story of the Newton school-house last Friday. He descended through an air-shaft a distance of fifty feet, and, by alighting in a pile of sand, was saved from instant death.

—From the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* we learn that a suit has been commenced in the District Court at that place by William R. Craig, the contractor who built the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, against the Commissioners of said institution, claiming judgment for $60,000 against them.

—B. W. Lucas, a son of John Lucas, of Bloomfield, a student at the Mt. Pleasant University ten years ago, and a member of the First Iowa Infantry, died in California not long since.

—The Iowa City *Republican* says: "Michael McLaughlin, once the Head Centre of the Democratic party in Iowa County, is now languishing in our county jail, waiting trial on charge of incendiarism and forgery. It was with the greatest difficulty that the officers restrained the people of Marengo County from lynching him while *en route* to his present quarters."

—The prairie fires in Emmet County destroyed $10,000 worth of property.

—The total membership of the Presbyterian Church of Iowa is 13,995.

—The laying of the corner-stone of the new Iowa State Capitol took place at DesMoines on the 23d. The Hon. James F. Wilson, of Fairfield, delivered the introductory address, Governor Merrill the oration, and Captain A. S. Hardy the ode. The ceremonies of laying the stone took place according to programme. As an episode of the occasion, the Hon. John A. Kasson presented Governor Merrill with a beautiful silver trowel, a gift from the architects. At their meeting on Thursday, the Capitol Commissioners adopted a resolution that, after the laying of the corner-stone, all further work in masonry and laying stone be suspended for the present season, and that the hands, foreman, and Local Superintendent be dismissed.

—Miss Chapin, pastor of the Universalist Church at Iowa City, dons the accoutrements of war, and boldly assails the editor of the *Republican* for opinions expressed by him concerning the reception of John P. Irish to full membership in the church of which she is pastor.

—The Rev. R. W. Keeler, of Cedar Falls, has been appointed pastor of the Fourth Methodist Church in Davenport.

—The office of the Keosauqua *Republican* was destroyed by fire on the 24th inst. A Freemason's lodge-room in the same building was also destroyed.

WISCONSIN.

Lake Michigan is trespassing on Racine soil. The *Advocate* says that some protection from the inroads of the lake must be made, or the lake-shore road entirely abandoned before long.

—The telegraph operator in Oshkosh is preparing to play a game of chess by telegraph with an operator in the Chicago office.

—The Fond du Lac *Commonwealth* says that George C. Chase, of the *Commonwealth* book bindery, has received the gratifying intelligence that he has fallen heir to a fortune of about one and a half millions, in England.

—The Green Bay *Advocate* says lumber in that section has not been, for many years, as thoroughly "cleaned out" as it is at the present time, nor the demand as great. It is almost impossible to get enough lumber for the home demand. As a consequence, many of the mills are preparing to start up as soon as the "snow flies" and logs can be drawn in.

—The Oshkosh *Northwestern* reports that the navigation on the Wolf River closed on the 21st inst. The river closes rather earlier than usual, but, as it opened unusually early, the season has been as long as the average. Navigation closed on the 30th last year.

—As the forests along the Menominee and Peshtigo Rivers are explored, more burned persons are being found from time to time. On Friday the bodies of two men were found—burned so badly as to be unrecognizable.

INDIANA.

—Levi Overhalser, a mercant of Vincennes, who was overhauled for fraud in his application for bankruptcy, and sentenced to the Penitentiary, has applied for pardon.

—Attorney General Hans has instituted suit against the Indianapolis *Journal*. The compaint against the *Journal* is in two counts. The first charges that the defendants unlawfully converted to their own use the sum of $40,000, received by them for the use of the State. The second charges that the defendants fraudulently represented that the State was indebted to Alexander H. Conner, State Printer, in the sum of $20,000 for work done by them. The whole claim made is for $60,000.

—The total number of suits for divorce brought in the Allen County courts up to the present time is 1,200. Of these 1,034 were granted, and 112 dismissed or refused. In the suits 712 husbands were plaintiffs and 336 wives. Forty-one divorces were granted in one day.

—There have been several murders committed in Clark County within the last three years, and no hanging done, except in the case of the negroes, who murdered the Park family. The last hanging was that of a convict, who murdered a guard at the Indiana State Prison.

—At Windsor, Randolph County, last week, Dr. Chenoweth was called in by Thomas R. Fetters, who left medicine for an infant child, and portioned out some morphine for the mother. By mistake the mother's medicine was given to the child, which caused its death in a short time.

—A proposition to light the streets of Mount Vernon was opposed in the City Council of that burg, on the ground that, if the streets were lighted, thieves would be enabled to see when they were watched, and, consequently, it would be impossible to catch them.

—Six thousand dollars' worth of dried fruit was shipped from Petersburg, Pike County, last week.

—The Hon. D. W. Voorhees is aiding the prosecution in the Tapscott murder trial, which began in the Vigo Criminal Court a few days since.

—Attica has a rooster which watches for mice with more than usual feline sagacity, and pounces on them with very unfeelin' precision. Mr. Henry Newell is the proprietor of this barnyard phenomenon.

—The supposed silver mine that was discovered last spring on the farm of Thomas Nealy, in Cass County, is being examined by Samuel Perkiser, a California miner of twenty-five years' experience. He pronounces it a good quality of copper If it proves of sufficient value, he will go to mining it immediately.

—The Muncie *Times* records two cases of probably fatal burning in that vicinity. Miss Lida Carter, a young lady who has been for some time afflicted with convulsions, fell into the fire-place in one of her spasms, and was burned in such a manner that she can scarcely recover. The other, a young lady named Annie Bryant, accidentally ignited her clothing in the fire-place, and was horribly burned before her father could extinguish the flames.

—A new schoolhouse in Bedford was burned on the 24th inst. Loss, $25,000, and no insurance.

—A fire in Jonesboro, on the 24th inst., destroyed two large stores and an Odd Fellows' lodge-room. Loss, $20,000.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* of the 25th says "A telegram was received here yesterday by R. C. Duncan, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, announcing the death of George B. Prather, at Plumber, Pa. Mr. Prather was the partner of the late Thomas G. Duncan, who was well known in this city, and the two were founders and owners of the once famous town of Pit Hole. His loss will be greatly felt in the oil country. He leaves a fortune of about half a million dollars."

MICHIGAN.

The State contract for printing and book paper for the next two years has been awarded to the Peninsular Paper Company, of Ypsilanti.

—A man named James Smith, employed at the Central Railroad Elevator at Detroit, was killed on the 24th inst., by the recoil of a rope attached to a windlass, used for drawing in loaded cars.

—As J. K. Lewis, of Battle Creek, was engaged in his barn, at an early hour on the 17th, carrying a kerosene lantern, it exploded, setting fire to the hay, and consuming the barn so rapidly that he had only time to save himself and horses.

—A German newspaper is to be started in Grand Rapids.

—Muskegon lumbermen have posted bills in the Province of Quebec, calling for laborers in the pineries.

—The tenth annual Diocesan Missionary Meeting of the Episcopal Church of Michigan commenced at Marshall on the 22d inst. Bishop McCoskry expressed himself on the subject of Ritualism. In answer to a question, he said that the Ritualists were the men who had stirred up the Church of England. While he did not sympathize with them, he would bear witness to this fact. But, as in all extremes, the pendulum would soon swing to the other side. He did not sympathize with anything which symbolized Rome to the Church, and hoped that no true son of the Church would do so. By whatever name the agitators in England were called, they had stirred up the Church, and the work was not wholly to be deprecated.

MINNESOTA.

The Winona *Republican* says many farmers are storing wheat for spring prices.

—The residence of Judge Edgerton, at St. Paul, was destroyed by fire on the 22d inst.

—The School Superintendent's report for Anoka County shows 1,622 school children, against 1,477 last year.

—A peat-swamp about nine miles south of Faribault is on fire, and has been burning for more than a month. The fire has burned into the ground for a depth of four feet, and large trees have been undermined. The swamp embraces about five acres, all of which will probably be burned, as the rain and snow upon the surface have little effect in checking the fire.

—C. P. Wells, a young man, was brought to St. Paul on Tuesday evening last, in custody of Major McIlrath, charged with passing counterfeit money in Fillmore and Mower Counties.

—Mr. Haines, a dealer in Caledonia, received a case of Artic overshoes from Dubuque the other day, and on opening the same found stovewood to have been substituted in eight pairs' stead.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.

The money markets, both local and general, remain quiet and remarkably easy for this season of the year. Three months ago, before all reasonable calculations as to the financial future were upset by the great disaster in this city, it was generally expected that the money markets throughout the world would be easier during this winter than ever before during the same season of the year. It seems now, that notwithstanding the fire in this city, and the disturbance in finances caused by the payment of the German indemnity, these expectations are to be fulfilled. Money is abundant in the principal European markets, and there is an active demand for American securities, both government bonds and railway bonds. This is shown by the high prices of both. Government 5-20s are now worth par in gold, and the stock of bonds in American markets is insufficient to meet the investment demand. The total amount of 5 and 6 per cent bonds of the United States now outstanding is, in round figures, $1,860,000,000. Of these it is estimated that $1,000,000,000 are held abroad, $250,000,000 permanently by the national banks, and at least $110,000,000 more by the insurance companies and various kinds of financial institutions. This leaves but $360,000,000 to supply the wants of private investors and trusts within the United States; and this limited amount is diminished at the average rate of $6,500,000 per month by the purchases of the Treasury, and also by the slight but steady flow of the bonds to Europe.

It is probable that if the banks and insurance companies had not been obliged to throw large amounts of securities on the market in consequence of the fire in this city, the prices of government bonds would have been even higher than at present. The rates of interest generally have been gradually declining for six months past; large amounts of the United States bonds of 1881 are now held in Europe at prices which make them pay only about 5 per cent, and the German markets seem prepared to absorb large amounts of securities at about that rate of interest. This condition of finances generally has assisted the insurance companies to pay their losses promptly, and made a large temporary accumulation of money here. It is thought that the total bank deposits in this city now are at least $40,000,000, against not over $35,000,000 at this time last year. But there has been a large loss of local capital, and this accumulation of deposits will be only temporary unless the abundance of capital elsewhere shall induce it to flow to Chicago in the hands of new men, who will be drawn here by the unusual opportunity afforded by the disaster to those who have heretofore transacted the business of the city.

Exchange is more freely offered at 50c per $1,000 discount for sales between banks, and the increasing demand of the country for currency makes a prospect that currency will have to be expressed from New York here before many days.

THE LOCAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Definite information as to what is being done in the settlement of the affairs of the local insurance companies is meagre and unsatisfactory. Before anything can be said about what they will probably pay, it is necessary to find out the amount of their losses. This cannot be ascertained until the losses are adjusted, and in this connection there is one circumstance that will probably reduce the amount of the losses considerably from the first estimates. The local companies had taken risks on dwelling houses, shops, stables, etc., more largely than the foreign companies. On this class of risks there was considerable salvage, horses, wagons, furniture, clothing, tools, etc., could be and were saved more easily than merchandise. The local companies first estimated their losses by the total amount of their risks in the burnt district, but it seems probable there will be an average salvage on such risks as we have mentioned of 20 per cent. Thus, the losses of the Fireman's were first estimated at $6,000,000, which was the total amount they had at risk in the burnt district; but the adjustment of its losses now being made, shows the probability that it will be able to pay 10 per cent. The policies of the Garden City, reinsured in the Commercial, ought to be worth in the neighborhood of 25 cents. Lumberman's reinsured in the Fireman's ought to be worth 40 cents. The Assets of the Merchant's would probably pay 10 cents if they are not eaten up in legal proceedings in bankruptcy, and the Commercial's assets on hand are worth at least 5 cents on the dollar. These estimates are exclusive of anything that may be collected by assessments of stockholders for stock subscribed but not paid. In this connection we print the following statement of the unpaid stock of several companies, viz:

	Capital Stock.	Paid up Stock.	Unpaid Stock.
Commercial	$200,000	$120,000	$120,000
Equitable	200,000	100,000	100,000
Garden City, (Reinsured in Commercial)	200,000	150,000	50,000
Knickerbocker	500,000	194,000	306,000
Lamar	1,851,850	265,355.00	1,586,494.01
Mutual Security	[illegible]	118,500	81,500
Republic	5,000,000	4,385,840	4,387,500
State	1,000,000	283,895	716,105

The Republic has assessed its stockholders for the 80 per cent remaining unpaid, and, as the great majority are citizens of other places than Chicago, and therefore have, probably, not experienced individual losses here, it seems probable they will pay enough of the 80 per cent to pay up the company's losses here. In the meantime, the company is paying 25 per cent on its losses now, and giving certificates of indebtedness for the remainder of its debts. The State and the Lamar were organized on exactly the same plan as the Republic, and they should take the same steps for assessing their stockholders.

There is, however, one important question in connection with how much the local companies will pay, and that is how much of their assets will be absorbed by offsets. It seems to be a settled legal point that the debtors of a bankrupt company may offset such indebtedness with any indebtedness due from the company to them; in other words, that any person owing the company (whether such company is bankrupt or not) for money borrowed may pay it with an equal amount of claims on the company for losses sustained on policies. There is reason to believe that claims against the bankrupt companies are being bought up by the debtors of the companies for the purpose of offsetting their debts to the companies both for borrowed money and for unpaid stock. That this is being done is shown by the price of policies in the Equitable. The assets, aside from the unpaid stock of this company, probably would not pay 2 cents on the dollar, but it is well known a number of the policies have been sold for 10 cents on the dollar. What other object could purchasers have than to use these claims for offsetting their debts to the companies for loans and for unpaid stock? It is not improbable also, that this is the plan which the stock-holders of the Republic may take for paying up their stock.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past forty-eight hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
Flour, brls	6,237	4,838	4,161	11,100
Wheat, bu	33,230	53,810	350	41
Corn, bu	148,565	74,665	237,020	....
Oats, bu	31,570	31,518	5,275	10,100
Rye, bu	1,488	3,562	5,511	340
Barley, bu	18,175	4,450	7,918	18,810
Grass seed, lbs	83,400	18,455	22,000	41,190
Flax seed, lbs	....	1,900	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	92,399	180,430	6,300	735,400
Cured meats, lbs	108,570	22,880	1583,662	795,406
Beef, brls	1,625	....	683	1,698
Pork, brls	150	....	224	2,145
Lard, lbs	154,510	....	788,764	326,950
Tallow, lbs	27,030	4,980	....	....
Butter, lbs	41,721	28,795	223,000	20,800
Dressed Hogs, No	391	214	253	7
Live hogs, No	17,612	3,454	2,796	2,721
Cattle, No	978	927	1,166	472
Hides, lbs	107,000	158,952	152,144	125,398
Highwines, brls	618	350	661	1,208
Wool, lbs	....	33,910	....	21,710
Potatoes, bu	2,680	1,743	360	345
Lumber, m	2,743	3,505	1,197	3,091
Shingles, m	4,051	775	1,578	2,315
Lath, m	1,486	50	73	396
Salt, brls	....	4,000	2,988	2,103

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption: 1,530 bu wheat, 1,126 bu corn, 3,143 bu oats, 136 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 114 cars wheat, 433 cars corn, 52 cars oats, 5 cars rye, 29 cars barley. Total, 633 cars, or 256,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day, with little change in prices from Saturday, though the general tendency was rather downward than otherwise. The trading was principally speculative, though there was a little buying for shipment, notwithstanding the fact that the season of navigation is closed in Buffalo, and is practically closed here, as none but steam vessels are carrying out produce, and their owners are not anxious to take hold. The receipts are liberal for the season.

Highwines were in good demand, and quite firm, there being free buyers at Saturday's quotations. A total of 400 brls was reported sold at 88c.

Lake freights were quiet as regards sail, but there was some inquiry for steam vessels on through rates, at 60c per 100 lbs to New York. A total of six grain charters was reported, which will carry out 20,000 bu wheat, and 170,000 bu corn. Freights from New York to Chicago were advanced to-day to $1.00 per 100 lbs.

Provisions were less active at about Saturday's prices, being a shade easier on present delivery and rather firm on the future—the latter fact owing to a better feeling in hogs, the former because there were few buyers in attendance. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $12.30a12.35; do seller December, $12.37 1-2; do seller January, $12.62 1-2a12.65; do seller February, $12.75a12.80; do seller March, $13.00a13.12 1-2; lard at 8 3-8c, cash or seller December; do seller January, 8 1-2a8 5-8c; do seller February, 8 5-8a8 3-4c; do seller March, 8 3-4a8 7-8c; sweet pickled hams at 8a8 3-4c; green meats at 3 1-2a3 5-8c for shoulders, 5c for rough sides, 5 1-4c for short rib, 5 1-2c for short clear, and 6 1-2a7 1-4c for hams—the outside for light; meats in salt 15 to 20 days at 4c for shoulders; 5 3-4c for short rib, and 6c for short clear—boxed meats 1-4c more than the above prices for loose; mess beef, $8.00a8.25; extra mess beef, $9.75a10.00; beef hams, $20.00a21.50; tallow, 8 1-2a8 3-4c for city packers. Sales were reported of 650 brls mess pork (special brands) at $12.50; 350 brls do at $12.35; 250 brls do seller December at $12.40; 100 brls do seller January at $12.65; 550 brls do at $12.62 1-2; 500 brls do at $12.60; 200 tcs lard at 8 3-8c; 250 tcs do seller December at $8.40 per 100 lbs; 1,000 tcs do seller December, at 8 3-8c; 200,000 lbs shoulders, part salted, at 4c; 10,000 lbs do (country) at 3 3-4c; 20,000 lbs short ribs (green) at 5 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do, part salted (country), at 5 1-2c; 300 boxes do seller December at 6 1-8c; 20,000 lbs long clear at 5 3-4c; 40,000 lbs green do at 5 1-4c; 10,000 pcs and 40,000 lbs green hams at 7 1-4c; 700 pcs do at 7c; 1,200 pcs do at 6 7-8c; 40,000 lbs do at 6 3-4c; 30,000 lbs do at 6 1-2c; 140 brls extra mess beef at $10.00; 50 tcs yellow grease at 6c; 8 brls country tallow at 8c.

Dressed hogs were in better supply and steady at $4.50 all round, the market being firm at that price for choice light weights, while heavy ones dragged. Sales were 112 head.

Flour was quiet and unchanged, the demand for low grades for shipment being very light. Sales included the following: 150 brls white winter extras (Nashville Eagle) at $7.75; 100 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras (Big Loof) at $6.75; 50 brls do at $6.50; 75 brls do at $6.30; 200 brls do at $5.80; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.75; 80 brls winter do at $5.50; 100 brls rye flour on private terms; 10 brls buckwheat flour at $7.00. Total, 1,365 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $15.00, and 10 tons do at $15.50; 10 tons middlings at $15.50; 10 tons do at $15.00; 40 tons screenings at $11.00; 50 brls kiln dried corn meal at $2.65.

Wheat was less active, and 1-4a1-2c lower, for little other cause than a slackened demand from the speculative fraternity. There were fewer offerings in inquiry to speak of, though the current offerings of car lots were mostly disposed of. Liverpool was quoted unchanged, and New York was easier. The market ranged at $1.17 1-2a1.17 3-4 seller the month, $1.18a1.18 1-2 seller December, $1.19a1.19 5-8 seller last half do, $1.20a1.20 1-4 do seller January, and $1.17 5-8a1.18 1-4 for winter receipts of No. 2 spring, all closing at usual quotations. There was very little doing in other grades than No. 2, at unchanged prices. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.23; 1,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.18 1-4; 2,000 bu do at $1.18 1-8; 24,600 bu do at $1.18; 13,000 bu do at $1.17 3-4; 3,000 bu do at $1.17 5-8; 400 bu do at $1.17 1-2; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09; 400 bu do at $1.08 1-2. Total, 54,800 bu.

Corn was weak, and fully 1-2c lower, the receipts being liberal, while New York was quoted same, and the shipping demand here was light, owing to the difficulty of shipping at anything less than full winter rates. Nevertheless, the short interest took hold rather liberally. The market for No. 2 opened at 41c, and declined to 40 1-4c at the close. Seller the month sold at 40 1-4a40 5-8c; seller December at 40 1-4a40 3-4c, and seller January at 40 7-8a40 1-2c; seller April sold at 43 3-4a44c, and seller May at 46 1-2a47c—all closing at inside figures. Cash sales were reported of 5,800 bu No. 2 at 41c; 45,000 bu do at 40 3-4c; 30,000 bu do at 40 5-8c; 39,000 bu do at 40 1-2c; 1,000 bu do at 40 3-8c; 26,000 bu do at 40 1-4c; 800 bu yellow at 42c; 800 bu rejected at 40c; 2,800 bu do at 39 3-4c; 25,400 bu do at 39 1-2c; 1,800 bu ears at 43 1-2c; 400 bu do at 43c. Total, 185,000 bu.

Oats were quiet, and rather firm at Saturday's prices, the demand being light, while there was but little offering. The market for cash lots opened at 31c, and closed with holders at 31 1-4c. Seller the month sold at 31c, seller December at 31 1-4a31 1-2c, and seller January at 32c. For seller May 37 1-2c was bid. Cash sales were: 600 bu (special house) at 31 1-4c; 23,400 bu at 31 1-4c; 4,200 bu do at 31 1-8c; 8,400 bu at 31c; 600 bu rejected at 29 1-4c; 1,200 bu do at 29c. Total, 38,400 bu.

Rye was in good request, and advanced from 61c early, to 61 3-4c at the close, for fresh receipts of No. 2. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 at 61 3-4c; 2,400 bu do at 61 1-2c; 1,600 bu do at 61c; 400 bu do (regular) at 60 1-2c. Total, 7,600 bu.

Barley was in fair demand, and seemed firm early, but closed weak at 56c for strictly fresh receipts of No. 2, the offerings being in excess of the demand. Seller January sold at 58c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 57c; 800 bu at 56 1-2c; 1,600 bu do at 56c; 800 bu No. 3 at 47c; 1,200 bu do at 46c; 800 bu by sample at 71c; 400 bu do at 70c. Total, 6,000 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

The amount of grain afloat on the New York canals on the 22d inst., destined for tide water, was about: 12,923 brls flour; 1,979,999 bu of wheat; 1,547,911 bu of corn; 1,196,580 bu of oats; 497,892 bu of barley; 104,002 bu of rye, and 3,000 bu of peas, against the amount at the corresponding date in 1870: Wheat, 2,228,377 bu; corn, 14,637 bu; oats, 213,190 bu; barley, 845,516 bu.

The clearances from Oregon for Great Britain direct since January 1, 1871, comprise 11 cargoes of wheat, containing 194,047 centals of wheat, against 43,921 centals for the corresponding period in 1870.

The clearances from New York, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for Europe for the week were: Flour, 12,503 brls; wheat, 721,787 bu; corn, 321,446 bu; rye, 15,473 bu; barley, 32,089 bu; and for the last four weeks: flour, 64,645 brls; wheat 3,477,699 bu; corn, 1,056,693 bu.

The canal shipments from Buffalo and Oswego for tide water may be said to be ended for the season, as those made after this date will not probably reach tide water before the opening of the canal in May next.

The stocks of grain in Buffalo and Oswego are now small, and will only be moderately augmented by the amount afloat on the lakes.

The exports from San Francisco since July 1, 1871, are only about one-quarter of those of last year for the corresponding period.

The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending November 4, 1871, were: Flour, 68,316 cwts; wheat, 807,231 cwts; corn, 358,929 cwts; oats, 246,525 cwts; barley, 282,988 cwts. The exports for the same time were: Flour, 1266 cwts; wheat, 123,550 cwts; corn, 467 cwts.

The farmers' deliveries of home-grown wheat in the 150 towns of England and Wales, for the week ending November 4, 1871, were 72,022 qrs, at an average price of 56s 8d, against 76,059 qrs for the corresponding week in 1870, at an average price of 49s 9d, and against an average of the corresponding weeks of the last five years of 68,627 qrs, at an average price of 5s 2d.

There were on the 9th inst. afloat and in transit for the United Kingdom, exclusive of steamer shipments from America, and sail and steamer shipments from the Baltic, 380 cargoes of wheat, and 76 cargoes of corn, against 485 cargoes of wheat, and 203 cargoes of corn at the same date in 1870, and 455 cargoes of wheat, and 193 cargoes of corn at the same date in 1869.

The stock of wheat at Marseilles on the 4th of November, 1861, was 434,600 qrs, against 389,400 qrs on the 1st of October, 1871, and 308,000 qrs at the 1st of September, 1871.

The stock of flour and grain in London on the 1st of November, 1871, was: Flour, 431,000 cwts; wheat, 438,721 qrs; corn, 20,856 qrs, against stock Oct. 1, 1871: Flour, 400,500 cwt; wheat 367,491 qrs; corn, 38,655 qrs; and against stock Nov. 1, 1870: Flour, 314,000 cwt; wheat, 462,700 qrs; corn, 80,277 qrs.

The stock of grain in Gloucester, England, on the 1st inst., was: Wheat, 90,170 qrs; corn, 11,280 qrs, against 38,380 qrs wheat and 28,650 qrs corn at the corresponding date in 1870.

The stock of grain in Liverpool on the 1st of November, 1871, was: Flour, 125,000 brls and sacks; wheat, 485,000 qrs; corn, 66,000 qrs.

The Baltic ports of Russia and Germany will probably be closed by ice before the end of the present month, and the present calm in the markets of England and France, and the relatively higher prices in the Black Sea ports, has checked the shipment thence.

There were on the 11th inst. in transit for the United Kingdom, 380 cargoes of wheat and 78 cargoes of corn, against 487 cargoes of wheat and 185 cargoes of corn in 1870, and 460 cargoes of wheat and 166 cargoes of corn in 1869.

Stocks of grain in London:

	1871. Nov. 1.	1871. Oct. 1.	1870. Nov. 1.	1870. Dec. 31.	1869. Dec. 31.
Flour, cwts	431,000	400,500	314,000	425,000	318,000
Wheat, qrs	438,122	367,491	462,700	379,200	434,864
Corn, qrs	30,856	38,655	80,277	71,327	51,146
Oats, qrs	442,382	364,049	458,475	280,320	397,336
Barley, qrs	50,676	45,970	41,848	45,178	44,900
Rye, qrs	1,165	845	1,844	847	858
Peas, qrs	2,808	2,412	24,165	25,522	7,523
Beans, qrs	5,095	6,664	6,000	9,315	12,194
Buckwheat, qrs	1,024	890	....	....	....
Total	967,271	826,474	1,262,879	1,113,460	1,018,854

The estimated stock of grain in Liverpool on the 1st of November, 1871, was as follows:

Flour, brls and sacks	125,142
Wheat, qrs	485,000
Corn, qrs	66,073
Oats, qrs	[illegible]
Barley, qrs	[illegible]
Beans, qrs	3,020
Peas, qrs	[illegible]
Malt, qrs	3,000
Oatmeal, loads, 240 lbs	3,750

Stock of grain in Gloucester, England:

	1871. Nov. 1.	1871. Oct. 1.	1870. Nov. 1.
Wheat, qrs	90,170	57,210	38,380
Corn, qrs	11,280	11,670	28,650
Oats, qrs	19,370	21,570	27,180
Barley, qrs	43,790	27,070	35,890
Beans, qrs	10,200	3,400	4,570
Other grain, qrs	7,530	9,020	3,350
Total, qrs	182,319	129,830	132,930

The estimated production of wheat in France, the imports of wheat, including flour as well as metell and epautre, a mixture of wheat and rye, and the exports of same:

	Wheat crop, qrs.	Maize crop, qrs.	Wheat imports, qrs.	Wheat exports, qrs.
1859*	30,188,265	3,340,468	306,779	2,061,759
1860*	35,025,258	3,387,402	190,719	1,213,419
1861	25,550,140	3,159,567	3,516,039	305,279
1862	37,743,888	3,234,292	1,612,857	140,126
1863	40,260,584	3,470,439	629,763	210,644
1864	38,370,551	2,676,008	209,321	515,105
1865	32,966,727	3,374,835	88,100	1,203,470
1866	29,355,674	3,571,914	216,170	1,798,647
1867	28,622,058	3,655,626	5,128,464	2,076,378
1868	40,270,000	3,779,858	5,642,112	1,893,528
Av. 10 yrs	33,896,865	3,379,903	1,760,066	1,127,876

*Includes reports from 86 departments, and from 1861 to 1863 reports from 89 departments.

The percentage proportion of the different crops, less seed and produce, used for feeding purposes for the ten years ending with 1868, was: Wheat, 40 per cent; metell, 3 1-2 per cent; rye, 10 7-10 per cent; barley, 8 1-10 per cent; oats, 29 2-10 per cent; maiz, 4 per cent, and buckwheat, 4 1-2 per cent.

The export of provisions from New York from November 1 to November 21, inclusive, for three years, were:

	1871.	1870.	1869.
Pork, brls	7,552	3,516	3,894
Beef, pkgs	9,976	6,176	4,293
Lard, lbs	8,715,498	2,402,349	1,405,140
Bacon, lbs	7,898,743	1,015,929	811,317
Butter, lbs	483,260	60,723	81,244
Cheese, lbs	2,328,638	3,154,652	1,711,369
Tallow, lbs	4,352,114	842,104	1,884,123

Foreign exports of provisions from all United States ports, for four years, ending December 31:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Pork, lbs	27,495,637	27,230,976	24,121,661	29,256,213
Beef, lbs	18,196,588	21,560,911	29,432,606	29,333,216
Bacon, &c	38,104,096	41,631,464	32,379,362	24,546,886
Lard, lbs	66,015,860	50,122,144	35,067,718	40,191,887
Butter, lbs	5,926,677	1,365,299	1,584,444	2,079,101
Cheese, lbs	53,362,921	42,084,384	51,930,837	60,113,000
Tallow, lbs	27,746,125	17,831,417	32,913,353	20,814,287

	Total Hog Crop. lbs.	Total Leaf Lard. Product, lbs.
1868-9	546,848,742	60,621,920
1869-70	533,522,508	61,909,355
1870-1	846,464,962	110,882,655

Imports and exports of provisions into and out of the United Kingdom for ten months ending October 31, for two years:

	Imports. 1870. cwts. 112 lbs.	Imports. 1871. cwts. 112 lbs.	Exports. 1870. cwts. 112 lbs.	Exports. 1871. cwts. 112 lbs.
Pork, fresh	19,044	27,433	....	....
Pork, salted	160,842	234,712	....	....
Beef, salted	137,373	217,531	....	....
Beef, fresh	7,106	14,113	....	....
Bacon and hams	467,196	847,940	....	....
Meats	22,644	23,799	....	....
Lard	167,151	398,504	....	....
Butter	909,731	1,105,511	45,784	45,995
Cheese	788,935	1,064,977	20,930	18,370
Tallow	1,018,518	1,106,927	39,065	115,795

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in store, at the principal points of accumulation, and the amount in transit by rail and on lakes, and New York canals, Nov. 18, 1871:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	2,982,875	1,891,618	2,481,715	896,245
Albany	80,000	17,000	149,000	65,000
Buffalo	126,303	45,200	126,200	174,421
Chicago	764,940	835,126	349,844	426,151
Milwaukee	724,000	....	....	....
Duluth	115,782	....	....	....
Toledo, Nov. 11	571,614	189,000	383,731	22,639
Detroit	205,511	6,425	132,776	31,287
Oswego	200,000	75,000	50,000	75,000
St. Louis	802,289	81,749	258,498	63,938
Boston*	46,822	184,378	430,326	57,253
Toronto, Nov. 15	81,272	18,000	33,902	93,888
Montreal, Nov. 15	308,866	188,385	1,150	4,000
*Philadelphia	130,000	150,000	175,000	140,000
*Baltimore	95,000	110,000	75,000	65,000
Amount afloat on New York canals	2,099,000	1,608,2171	138,304	498,208
Rail shipments for week	27,982	96,721	35,865	24,706
Lake shipments for week	641,225	1,077,956	319,162	104,222
Total, Nov. 18, '71	9,812,786	6,092,772	5,313,405	2,263,193
Total, Nov. 11, '71	10,127,276	6,572,122	5,321,440	2,207,090
Total, Nov. 19, '70	9,827,923	5,297,427	5,470,887	2,819,002
Total, Nov. 4, '71	9,822,157	6,965,641	6,220,755	1,883,993
Total, Oct. 28, '71	9,706,874	5,608,291	6,030,096	1,728,129
Total, Oct. 21, '71	8,440,000	6,249,415	5,698,343	1,685,514
Total, Oct. 14, '71	6,998,950	7,082,425	5,663,541	1,749,548

*Estimated.
†Philadelphia and Baltimore not included.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was little better than nominal at the prices of 1 o'clock, at $1.18 for seller December, $1.19 for seller last half do; and 1.20 for seller January. There was nothing doing in other kinds of produce.

Chicago Daily Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.

BUTTER—With the exception of choice grades, which continue in good demand at full prices, there was a quieter, easier feeling in the butter market. There is little or no speculative movement at present, and, with only a moderate shipping demand, holders of low grades were bothered to realize, save at something of a concession from former rates. Sales of choice dairy were effected at 23a25c, while common and medium lots were slow at 12a16c. We quote: Choice dairy, 23a25c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 18a22c; common grades, 10a13c.

BAGGING—Cotton seamless goods remain very firm, in sympathy with the raw material, notwithstanding the fact that the demand has fallen off recently. Burlaps and gunnies are in steady, fair request at unchanged prices. Wool sacks are inactive. We quote: Stark, 36c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31 1-2c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21 1-2a22c; gunnies, 17a28c; wool sacks, 67c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand continues steadily active, and prices remain firm for all articles in the list. Lime is still scarce, but otherwise the stocks are fair. We quote: Stucco, $3.75a3.00; cement, $1.75; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $1.00a3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35a40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00a60.00; building brick, $12.00a13.00; fire clay $4.00a5.00 per brl.

BEANS—Are in good demand at $1.50a1.75 for common to fair, and at $2.00a2.50 for good to choice. The supply is liberal.

BROOM CORN—Is in light demand, but quoted firm by holders, as follows: Old brush, $100.00a140.00; new do, $150.00a190.00; and choice hurl, $180.00a200.00.

COOPERAGE—Is firm at the following quotations: $2.00a2.40 for pork brls, and $2.00a2.75 for lard tcs; $2.21a2.25 for beef tcs; $2.00a2.40 for whiskey brls; 50a57c for flour brls. Staves and headings are quoted at $18.00a20.00 per m for pork, and $16.00a26.00 per m for whiskey brls and tcs. Sales: 1,500 pork barrels at $2.30; 600 iron-bound lard tierces at $2.50.

CHEESE—Trade was reported quiet to-day and values ruled steady and uniform. Prime factory cheese is in light stock, and will probably advance. Of low grades there is an ample supply. We continue to quote: New York factory, 15a15 1-2c; Ohio factory, 13a14c; Western do, 11a14c.

COAL—Business was again active to-day, and all descriptions of coal were being held with great firmness. We repeat our list: Lehigh, prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Indiana, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Wilmington, $5.50.

CIDER—Sales were reported all the way from $5.00 for common, to $6.25 for choice sweet. The offerings were liberal.

EGGS—Remain steady at 27a28c per doz for fresh.

FRUITS—DRIED—No new features were noted in connection with this market. A steady and fairly active demand exists for nearly all articles in the list, and, with the single exception of raisins, which seem to be working downward, the market is strong. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Dates, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; figs, drums, 15a20c; figs, box, 20a22c; Turkey prunes, 9a10c; French do, 14a15c; raisins, … $3.00a3.10; do new, $4.00a4.10; blackberries, 14a17c; pitted cherries, 29a30c; peaches, pared, 24a25c; peaches, halves, 11 1-2a12 1-2c; currants, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; apples, new, Southern, 8 1-2a9 1-2c; do new, Western, 10 1-2a11 1-2c.

FISH—The fish trade was a little slack to-day, as is usually the case on Mondays, but there was no abatement in the firmness that has characterized the market for some time past. There was no change in values, save for trout, which were advanced 25c per half brl, or to $4.25a4.50. We now quote: No. 1 whitefish, $4.75a5.00; No. 2, $4.25a4.50; trout, $4.25a4.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00a10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50a9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00a8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00a7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00a2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50a1.60; family kits, $1.10a1.15; bank cod, $6.00a6.50; George's cod, $7.00a7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40a45c; box herring, scaled, 45a50c. California salmon, half brl, $10.50a11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand for apples and Cranberries was fairly active and previous rates were well sustained. Sales were making at the annexed quotations: Apples on track, $1.25a2.50; from store, $1.50a3.00. Cranberries, $9.00a11.00 for wild, and $13.00a14 for cultivated. Lemons, $7.00a7.50.

GROCERIES—The general features of this market were substantially the same as on the closing days of last week. Refined sugars continue scarce and are still working upward, though there was no quotable advance to-day. Raw grades are firmer, in sympathy, but the liberal stocks operate to keep down prices. Coffees remain firm with an upward inclination. Syrups were quoted easy. For other articles in the list the market ruled comparatively steady. We repeat our list:

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 19 1-2a20 1-2c; choice do, 20 1-2a21 1-2c; O. G. Java, 29a31 1-2; Singapore, 25a26 1-2c; Costa Rica, 23 1-2a24 1-2c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2a7 3-4c; Patna, 8a8 1-2c; Carolina, 8 1-2a8 3-4c.

SUGARS—A sugar, 12 1-2a12 5-8c; B do, 12 1-4a12 3-8c; C do, 12 1-8a12 1-4c; choice brown, 10 3-8a11 1-4c; fair do, 10a10 1-2c; molasses do, 9a10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25a1.31; common molasses 30a35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45a50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40a60c; extra, 60a65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80a85c; New Orleans, 65a70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14a15c cloves, 18a20c; cassia 45a50c; pepper, 23a24c; nutmegs, $1.20a1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8 3-4a9c; standard, 6 1-4a6 3-4c; German mottled, 7 1-4a8 3-4c; erasive, 8 3-4a9c; brown Windsor, 8 1-2a8 3-4c; palm, 4a4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4a10c; corn, 10a10 1-2c; laundry, 6 1-2a7c; common 5a5 1-4c.

HAY—Was dull and drooping. There was little inquiry aside from meeting current local wants, and without being quotably lower prices were weak and unsettled, with an unmistakable downward tendency. We quote the wholesale prices as follows: On track—… paid by dealers as follows: … prairie, … Timothy, pressed, $14.00a… On wagon—… loose, $12.00a13.50; prairie, loose, $9.00a11.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00a1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There was only a moderate movement in hides to-day, and prices underwent no perceptible change. The stocks are not excessive, and holders seemed firm in their views at full former rates. We repeat our list: Green salted, light, 11 1-2c; do heavy, 10 1-2c; murrain kip, 11 1-2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19a20c; dry salted, 16a17c; dry kip, 22c; deacons, 60a65c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON—Remains firm at the annexed quotations: Common bar, 3 3-4c; horse-shoe iron, 5 1-4a6 5-8c; heavy band; 4 3-4a6 1-2c; hoop and light band, 5 1-4a6 3-4c; round and square, 4a6 1-4c; oval, 5a6 1-2c; half oval and half round, 5 1-2a6 1-4c; sheet iron, common, 5 1-2a6 1-4c; sheet iron, galvanized, 12 1-2a13 1-2a19 3-4c; sheet iron, charcoal, 8 1-2a13 1-4c; sheet iron, Juniata, 10 1-2a11 1-4c.

LEATHER—Was quoted quiet at the following prices:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37a38c; city harness, 37a38c; country harness, 34a36c; line city, per lb, 39a42c; kip, per lb, 80ca$1.05; kip, veals, $1.00a1.25; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26a29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 22a27c; country upper, No. 1, 24a27c; collar, per ft, 21a25c; calf, city, $1.25a1.45; calf, country, $1.10a1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 33a37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32a34c; rough upper, damaged, 28a30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 32a35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40a45c; Philadelphia sole, 42a46c; harness, per lb, 38a45c; kip, light, $1.00a1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 90ca$1.00; kip, heavy, 75a85c; American calf, 22 lbs, $1.25a1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.50a1.70; French calf, 35 lbs, $1.60a2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00a1.65; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz $65.00a90.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00a100.00.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand for goods coming under this head continues fairly active, and the market is firm for all articles in the list, with an upward tendency in tin plate and pig tin, which have recently advanced materially in Europe. We quote:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.00; roofing C, $10.50; large pigs, 45c; small pigs, tin, 46c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 38c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 34c; tin copper, 33c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 10 1-2c; first quality, sheet, 11c; slab zinc, 9c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 13 1-2c; 13 and 14, 13 1-2c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 19c; full bundles 20 per cent off.

NAILS—Were steady at previous rates. We quote: 10 to 60d per keg, $4.50; 8d per keg, $4.75; 6d, per keg, $5.00; 4d, per keg, $5.25; 3d, per keg, $6.00; fine 3d, per keg, $7.25; blue 3d, common, per keg, $7.25.

OILS—Prices were without change, ruling firm, as follows: Carbon, 25c; extra winter lard, 83a85c; No. 1 carbon, … ; No. 2 do, …; linseed raw, 80c; do boiled, 85c; whale, $1.00; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, $1.00a1.25; bank oil, 60a65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 75a77c.

POTATOES—Remain firm and advancing. The supply was light, and there were buyers at the following prices: On Track—Common mixed, 75a85c; straight lots, 95ca$1.05. From Store—Common, 85a95c; choice, $1.00a1.15.

POLTRY AND GAME—Was plenty and sold slowly at about the closing prices of last week. Sales were reported at the following quotations: $2.50a3.00 for chickens; $1.50a3.25 for ducks; $4.50a4.75 for prairie chickens, $1.50a1.75 for quail; 9a10c per lb for live turkeys; 12a12 1-2c for dressed.

SALT—Quotations unchanged. Saginaw fine, $2.35 per brl; Onondaga, fine, $2.40 per brl; coarse, $2.35 per brl; coarse, diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were quiet and rather weak at Saturday's prices. Sales include: 10 bags timothy at $3.10; 20 bags do at $2.90; 9 bags do at $2.80; 60 bags clover at $6.60; 10 bags do at $6.50.

TEAS—This market was again quoted firm. There is a steady and fairly active movement at the following prices: Young hyson, common to fair, 60a65; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, $1.30a1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90ca$1.10; common imperial, 75a90c; good to choice do, 90ca$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80ca$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35a1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00a1.10; fair to good do, 70a80; colored natural leaf Japan, 60a70c; common to fine Oolong, 50a65; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, 90ca$1.25.

WOOD—Remains steady at the annexed quotations: Beech, $10.00 maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $6.50 delivered.

WOOL—Trade was fair and holders were firm at full former rates.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Were firm, but mostly taken on private terms. Charters were: To Buffalo—Props Vanderbilt, Idaho, and Fountain City, corn at 34c to Boston; prop Nebraska, corn and India wheat on p. t. To Sarnia—Schr Geo. Goble, corn at 9c.

The Chicago Lumber Market.

There was quite a fleet in this morning, and sales of cargo lots were quite large. Prices are fully as strong as on Saturday, and on some offerings an advance was obtained of $1.00 per 1,000 ft. This is the last arrival of any account, as only scattering vessels will come in, and the only ones out will be with supplies to the lumber country. Among the sales we note the following:

Cargo schr Minnie Wing, from Ludington, 180,000 ft, mixed load, at $18.00 per m for inch and $17.00 for 2-inch.

Cargo schr W. H. Willard, from same point, 110,000 ft; same as the Minnie Wing.

Cargo schr Jessie Phillips, from Manistee, deck-load on contract; 50,000 selected at $25.00; 100,000 ft joist and scantling at $17.50.

Cargo schr Phœnix, from Manistee, 46,000 ft timber at $28.00; 56,000 ft long joist at $26.00; 31,000 ft short joist at $20.00; 35,000 ft joist and scantling at $18.00.

Cargo schooner Hamilton, from Manistee, 75,000 ft on contract; 100,000 ft joist and scantling at $17.00.

Cargo schr Myrtle, 50 m ft small timber at $20.00; 110 m ft joist and scantling, at $17.00. All the above sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Sales afloat include:

Cargo schr Milwaukee Belle, from Oconto, 120 m ft common boards and strips, at $18.00; 65 m ft 3-inch plank at $17.50; 30 m pcs lath, at $2.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo prop New Era, from Grand Haven, 500 m "A" shingles, at $3.25. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr L. M. Mason, from Grand Haven, deck load 80 m ft common mixed, at $17.00; timber over 20 ft, $20. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo scow Harmonia, from White Lake, 60 m ft common mixed at $17.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Osher, from South Haven, 25 m ft selects and clears, $35.00; common at $20.00; 15 m ft common boards and strips at $18.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Two Brothers, from Oconto, 75 m ft selected strips, at $26.50. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo barge J. H. Drake, from Grand Haven, 100 m ft mill run at $22.50. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Roeder, from Muskegon, 122 m ft mixed, at $17.00. Sold by Charles Deming & Co.

Cargo schr Newhall, from Muskegon, 122 m ft boards and strips, at $20.00; 20 m pcs lath at $2.00. Sold by Charles Deming & Co.

ON TRACK.

There was a fair trading and prices were firm at $3.50a3.62 1-2 for "A" or star shingles, and $1.50a2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand for city trade was good, but country orders were unusually light.

Quotations are:

First clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	$50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00a48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	35.00a37.00
Third clear, thick	40.00a42.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00a24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	34.00a35.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00a30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upwards	36.00a40.00
A stock boards	30.00a35.00
B stock boards	25.00a28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00
Fencing	20.00
Joists and scantling, 18a24 feet	20.00a26.00
Pickets, square	16.00a17.00
Pickets, flat	15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00a18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00a22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25a 3.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75a 4.00

Chicago Live Stock Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.

CATTLE—Only about 800 head have arrived since Saturday, but there was a large number of stale cattle left over from last week, so that the supply is equal to all demands, and prices were without improvement. Shippers were doing little, while the local demand was confined to a few small lots to meet current necessities. We give the following as the

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$6.50a6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.50a6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50a4.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.00a4.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00a4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50a3.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.00a2.25

HOGS—The receipts since Saturday have been about 6,700. The moderate supply had a stimulating effect, and the pens were closed at a strong 10c advance. Both local and Eastern buyers were engaged and sales were effected at $3.70a3.75 for common; $3.80a3.85 for medium, and at $3.90a4.05 for good to choice—chiefly at $3.80a3.90. We note the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—There was no change in this market. The offerings were confined to a few car-loads, which were taken up at about last week's prices We quote common at $3.25a3.50; medium at $3.75a4.00, and good to choice at $4.25a4.75. There is a steady fair inquiry for good to choice mutton sheep to meet the wants of the city trade, but aside from this, there is no considerable demand.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 25.—There was a brisk trade in farm-dairies this week, but factories were rather dull. The deliveries of farm-dairies at railroad and canal was 1,002 boxes. In prices there is little or no change, the range being from 11 to 13 1-4c. The bulk of sales may be quoted at from 12c to 12 3-4c.

There was a goodly number of factories represented, the offerings amounting to upward of 8,000 boxes, about half of which were sold. As prices were not quite up to the views of sellers, many preferred to hold for the present, in expectation of an advance in rates.

The following transactions in leading factories will give a good idea of the tone of the market: Henderson Association, 13 3-4c; Herkimer County Central, 13 3-4c; Bliss, 12c; Caryl, 13 1-2c; Cold Brook, 13 1-2c; Cold Creek, 13 1-2c; Taylor, 13c; Peck, 13 1-4c; Otsquago, 13c; Manheim Centre, 13 1-2c; Lacy, 13c; Manheim, 13 1-4c; Middleville, 13 3-8c; Danube Cold Springs, 13 1-2c; Dairy Hill, 13 1-2c; Columbia Centre, 13 1-4c.

Butter came in quite freely, and sales were made at 25c to 28c, according to quality.

At the Herkimer … market the delivery … was about 750 boxes. The highest price for farm dairies was 12 1-2c, with the exception of one lot, which brought 13c. The bulk of sales went at from 11 1-2c to 12c. The range for factory was from 13c to 13 5-8c.

The weather has been mild, with light flurries of snow. On Friday there was a bleak wind from the east, and snow. I. H. W.

MARINE.

The port of Toledo has been under a comparative blockade for several days past, and since Monday several cargoes of lumber have been laying outside awaiting entrance. Unless an unusual rise of water occurs there is no chance for these vessels reaching their point of discharge short of lightering a greater portion of their cargoes. Quite a number of vessels which loaded at that port and are outward bound are in a similar dilemma, and it is not improbable that unless the barrier to that place is removed, the access to its wharves before the approach of another season will be shut out altogether.

—The expedition which went to the rescue of the Evergreen City, ashore at Long Point, telegraphed from Port Rowan, Thursday evening, that she had gone to pieces, and the party were on the eve of returning homeward. A considerable portion of her outfit has been saved, and it is quite probable that her engine will also be recovered. She had been for many years in the Buffalo and Chicago trade, and had seen sixteen years' service on the lakes.

—Mr. McEwen, the brother of Captain McEwen, of the Eli Bates, who went to Ashtabula to look after a man that was said to have been washed ashore near that place, has returned to Buffalo. Mr. McEwen travelled along the beach for miles, but discovered nothing except two boats without names. The man that was said to have come ashore proved to be Mr. Thayer, the survivor of the Juliette. The fate of the Bates is still a profound mystery.

—The schooner St. Peter, laden with coal for Detroit port, during thick weather Thursday night, went ashore at the Clay Banks, at a point known as Oxford. Up to the latest advices she had sustained no serious damage, and it was thought that, by lightering, should the weather continue favorable, she can be pulled off. The tug Hector, well equipped, went to her relief.

—The steamer Andrew Johnson made repeated efforts, on Wednesday, to relieve the scow Laurel, ashore at Sheboygan, but failed, having parted every available line in the attempt. The Laurel is full of water, and leaks so badly that her own pumps will not free her. The deck-load of lumber has been landed on the beach.

—The bark Red White and Blue, while entering the Detroit River, on Friday morning, in a tow with six others, by some means ran hard aground on the Bois Blanc Island. She is coal laden, and will doubtless have to lighter before getting off. The tug Wilcox, with a hawser, went to her assistance.

—Nearly all the steam pumps and wrecking apparatus stationed at Detroit are again absent, including the steamer Magnet with her equipments. The latter is at work on the south shore of Lake Erie. The others are mostly at Long Point.

—The crew of the schooner Gold Hunter, which was cast adrift from the steamer Prince Alfred, were saved. The vessel went ashore and became a total loss. Captain Shanks and J. Pulford, of Windsor, owned equal interests in her, which were insured. She was built at Milford, Ont., in 1862, was 219 tons burden, and valued at $7,000.

—A sailor named Frederick McDerment, a native of Dublin, Ireland, was lost overboard from the schooner Emma A. Mayes, during a gale, last Friday evening. The accident occurred some ten miles above Lexington, on Lake Huron.

—The Brig Sea Gull, which was damaged by collision with a bank in Point au Pelee passage, and was uncared for with a flag of distress flying three days, was picked up by the tug Hercules and towed to Toledo, her destination.

—The schooner Owasco, which left Detroit a few days since with supplies for Alabaster, is reported on Alaberter reef, about one mile from the harbor, but at last advices was in no danger. A tug was near at hand capable of getting her afloat.

—The schooner Eagle Wing, laden with iron ore from Escanaba, is ashore in the Straits, on what is known as Graham Shoals. The tug Leviathan went to her relief, with good prospect of success.

—The expedition which set out from Detroit some days since to rescue the brig Saxon at Long Point, have returned, the vessel proving to be a total wreck.

—A large fore-and-aft vessel is sunk two miles from Thunder Bay light, with portions of her topmast out of water. At present there is no means of knowing the name of the vessel, or whether her crew were saved.

—The brig Sea Gull, while lying at anchor five miles west of Point Au Pelee, collided with the bark Dobbins, and lost her mainsail and main-boom.

—The schooner A. Boody; ashore on North Harbor Reef, is reported as fast going to pieces.

—The barge Comet is ashore at Menominee, where she will remain all winter.—*Milwaukee Sentinel, Nov. 24.*

—A large three-and-after was recently seen on North Harbor Reef with the signal of distress flying.

—The schooner Lamb is reported on the Whale's Back, in Green Bay, and in bad shape.

—The schr Oak Leaf is ashore at the mouth of the Kalamazoo. She can be got off.

The Jawbone of a Giant—Probable Grandfather of Red Cloud, the Celebrated Sioux.

Yesterday, says the Helena (Montana) *Gazette* of the 1st, in company with George W. Foote, we took a ride into the foot-hills among the miners, and, being invited to dine with Richard and Nill Kennedy, two miners, and proprietors, who reside near the head of the Dry Gulch, we tarried for a while, and partook of their hospitalities. Among many curiosities exhibited to us by these brothers was an enormous jawbone containing five white glistening teeth, and all in a perfect state of preservation. The jawbone measured twelve inches in circumference. Mr. Dick Kennedy informed us that in coming up the Missouri river five years ago, the boat landed at a post and a party of whites came in from the pursuit of a thieving party band of Sioux; one of the party had the jawbone in his possession, and stated that an Indian scout, who accompanied the whites, led them into a grove of very tall trees, and pointing up to where a stretcher was laid across from one three to another, nearly 100 feet high, informed them that on the stretcher was laid the body of the great Indian giant, the grandfather of the celebrated Sioux warrior, Red Cloud. Some of the party climbed to the stretcher and cut away the fastenings, and the skeleton fell to the ground, and of course was broken. The party placed the limbs and body together, and it measured "9 feet and 10 inches." The under jaw, which is now in the possession of Mr. Kennedy, was carried off by one of the party, and Mr. Kennedy bought it for $20. It is, indeed, a relic of an enormous human being, and can be seen at Mr. Kennedy's cabin at any time by the curious.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO.,
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLERS
AND
STATIONERS,
6 & 7 East Washington-st.,

announce to their customers that they are now ready to fill orders. Full supplies of

School Books, Slates, Ink, Envelopes, Paper, Blank Books, Stationery.

Also a fine line of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

consisting of Toy Books, Juvenile Books, Bibles, Photographic Albums, Morocco Portfolios and Desks, Backgammon Boards, Gold Pens, fine Illustrated Gift Books.

Large additions are being made daily to our stock. All our old customers and many new ones are invited to call on us, or send in their orders. We have fitted up a spacious store-room for our WHOLESALE TRADE, and are now enabled to transact all business with despatch.

On Dec. 10 we shall have our new and commodious

RETAIL STORE COMPLETED,

located at 408 WABASH-AV., corner of Hubbard-court, and will stock it up with a complete line of Stationery and Miscellaneous, Medical, and School Books. Also a beautiful assortment of goods suitable for Christmas and Holiday gifts.

W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO.,
Wholesale & Retail Booksellers,
6 and 7 East Washington-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

SOUTHERN VOICES,
POEMS,
BY W. H. HOLCOMBE, M. D.,

Author of "Our Children in Heaven," "The Other Life," "The Sexes," etc.
12mo. Extra cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

A work of unusual merit. The sprightliness and delicacy of its sentiments, and the elegance of its diction, recommend it most strongly to all who possess a taste for true poetry.

THE FUNNY PHILOSOPHERS;
OR,
WAGS AND SWEETHEARTS.

A Novel. BY GEORGE YELLOTT, Author of "The Maid of Peru," "Paradise of Fools, etc.
12mo. Fine cloth, $1.50.

A very clever and amusing book, marked by a style at once humorous and refined.

WILD IRELAND;

or, Recollections of Some Days and Nights with Father Michael.

BY B. DONBAVAND. 8vo. Paper cover. 25 cents.

An original, spirited, witty, and highly interesting volume, replete with curious information about the scenes and manners of a section of Ireland but little known to tourists.

McPHEETER'S
NEW AND IMPROVED
INTEREST TABLE,

showing at sight the interest on any amount, from 1 to 360 days, surpassing all other systems in compactness, simplicity, and rapidity of calculation.

Long cap 8vo. Cloth, $1.00.

… any system ever … in several hundred, correctly … almost at a glance what in other tables is … attained by detailed calculations, with certainty … of error.

For sale by booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of price, by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

THE KNELL OF THE … BELL.

By Professor Thomas Clarke, Author of … "Two Angels," &c. Price, $10 per 100; retail 20 cts. copy. Address CLARKE & CO., 143 Warren-av., Chicago.

REMOVAL.

ALLEN & MACKEY
HAVE
REMOVED
TO
THEIR NEW STORE,
Cor. State and Monroe.

ARMY CLOTHING.

Army Clothing.

1,000 Cavalry Overcoats.
2,000 Infantry Overcoats.
1,000 Cavalry Pants.

We will send price lists by mail, or sample by express, C. O. D., at very low prices.

CLEMENT & SAYER,
286 Milwaukee-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will not be responsible, from date, for any debts contracted by Macdonald & Cartter, teamsters and contractors, and all partnership dissolved.

November 28, 1871. A. MACDONALD.

TO SEWING GIRLS.

Sewing girls who want employment and a home can secure both by applying at the Sewing Room of the Ladies' Christian Union, No. 189 Jackson-st. Those who want employment without the home need not apply.

NOTICE

is hereby given that I have withdrawn from the firm of W. L. Ely & Co., commission merchants, 47 North Jefferson-st., and will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the firm after this date.

Chicago, Nov. 22, 1871. D. COPELAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OPENING OF THE

Dress and Cloak-Making Department
OF THE
LADIES' CHRISTIAN UNION,
189 W. Jackson-st., cor. Halsted.

MONDAY, Nov. 27. MRS. A. E. SLATER, Manager, (formerly with Ross & Gossage.)

The object of the L. C. U. in establishing this department is to give employment to sewing girls, who have suffered by the fire.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Prices lower than in any other first-class establishment in the city.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
FOR 1872.

Over 100 pages—printed in two colors, on superb Tinted Paper. Four Hundred Engravings of Flowers, Plants and Vegetables, with Descriptions, and two Colored Plates. Directions and plans for making Walks, Lawns, Gardens, &c. The handsomest and best Floral Guide in the World. All for 10 cents, to those who think of buying Seeds. Not a quarter of the cost. 200,000 sold in 1871. Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

GLASS AND PAINTS.

Glass & Paints.

ALSTON, DEVOE & CO.,
57, 59 & 61 North Desplaines-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES,
OF All Sizes.
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co,
11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

WASHOE IN CHICAGO.

Graff Dillon at the Old Sherman House—An Amusing Narrative of His "Cage" Ride and Subsequent Search for the Office.

The Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise* publishes the following amusing narrative of the adventures of a gentleman of that city, at the Sherman House, subsequent to the fire:

A few weeks before the great fire in Chicago, Graff Dillon honored that great metropolis of the West with a visit. Graff, as is well known in this State, is a great prospector, a great operator in stocks, and a great speculator in whatever is uppermost. When he landed in Chicago he wanted the best and biggest he could get for his money, so he stopped at the Sherman House. It is funny to hear him tell his experience at that grand establishment. We can only give a faint outline, as we must leave out all Graff has to say of his thoughts while a lone wanderer in the great building. He was taken to the big hotel in the night, and at once engaged and paid for a room. The price was high, but the room, as he says, "was an almighty sight higher." Graff tells his story about as follows:

When I was booked, the night foreman on the lower level calls up one of his men and gives me in charge. The man took me way out along somewhere to the main shaft, and stood me carpet bag in hand onto a cage. This was all right, for I was up to cage ridin'; but when the blasted thing started it didn't start downward, as I reckoned it would, but upward. Bein' braced for a down movement, it rather beat me when it went the other way, and old Graff came mighty near bustin a hole through the bottom of the blasted concern. We went up for a long time, and past lots of different floors and stations, till at last we struck the upper level and found my room. You know I'm an early bird, and next morning I was up by daylight. Not a soul anywhere. I left my room and, shouldering my carpet-bag, started to go down stairs. I went down stairs and along halls, and kept a-goin' down stairs and along halls till I was sure I was wrong, and started back to look for the mouth of the main shaft, so's to go down on the cage. But that I never found, and so took to goin' down stairs and along halls again. Not a soul could I see to inquire of, and such a lost feeling I never had. If I'd been three days out in Death Valley, and my water all gone, I couldn't have felt meaner. At last I found a door that opened into the street, but it was a street I didn't remember. I looked up at the house, but everything looked strange, and I looked both ways, and I didn't seem to have come out of any house in particular. Seein' a small boy a little way off, I called to him. "My son," ses I, "can you show me the way to the Sherman House?"

"To the Sherman House!" ses the boy, lookin' at me curious like.

"To the Sherman House," ses I. "I'll give you two bits to show me the way to the Sherman House."

"Honest, Mister!" says the boy, brightnin' wonderful.

"Yes, honest—on the square," ses I.

"No shoo-fly?" ses he.

"No dog with me, if you're on the square," ses I. "Here's yer stamp."

"Come on, Mister," said the boy, pocketing the fractional.

"Is it far?" ses I.

"Bet your life you'll think so," ses he.

"I believe you, ses I; h—ll of a way."

"Now, my son, to start with, what street is this?"

"This! Clark, sir."

"All right," ses I, makin' a note of it in my book; "go ahead."

"Pretty soon we turned, and I ses: 'what street is this, boy?'"

"Lake, Mister."

"All right, dig along," and put down the name. After a bit we turned another corner.

"What street is this?" ses I.

"This! This is LaSalle."

"LaSalle," ses I, as I wrote it down, surprised at getting into so many new streets. "Boy," ses I, "are you sure you're not getting lost?"

"Me lost?" says he, "not much."

About this time we tackled a new street, and the boy ses:

"Here we are on Randolph street, sir, Sherman's just down on the next corner."

Down we went to the corner, and I ses: "What's this here street we're a-comin' to?"

"Don't know," ses the boy, eyeing me pretty sharp. "Haven't never bin no furder; but here we are, right at the door of the Sherman. Good mornin', sir," and the little devil cut around the corner.

I walks in to what seems to be the main office and looks about. The place had a sort of half-way familiar look. I set down my carpet-sack and went up to a feller behind a desk, as he appeared to be foreman on the day shift, an' takes a square look at him.

"Do you wish a room, sir?" ses he.

"No, sir. I don't, sir. Did I stop here last night?"

"Don't know, sir," ses he, rather short. "You ought to know whether you did or not without askin' me."

"It appears like I did; but blast me if I'm sure! I'm d—d certain, however, that I didn't come out of here this morning."

"Where then, did you come out?" ses he.

"Well," ses I, "I come out four streets away."

"I guess," ses he, "you're mistaken about stopping at this house. Did you register your name?"

"I did," ses I.

"What is it?" ses he, goin' to the register and spinnin' it around like an ore-car on a turn-table.

"Graff Dillon," ses I—"at least," ses I, "it was Graff Dillon last night; but this mornin'—blast me if I don't think I'm some other feller belonging to some other house—about a mile away."

"Graff Dillon, Graff Dillon," ses the feller, runnin' his finger down the pages; "Graff Dillon, Graff— An' here we are, sir; Graff Dillon, Virginia City, Nevada; room No. —, paid for and all right, sir. Do you wish to keep the room longer, sir?"

"I wish, sir," ses I, "to know how it come that when I book myself in this house, sir, and pay you a big price for a room in advance, sir, that you take and pack me off in the night, sir, to some other d—d house a mile away, sir. That's what I want to know, sir."

"Pack you away sir—ha, ha, ha! That's a pretty story—ha, ha, ha!" and the feller actually laughed in my face.

"Yes," ses I, "packed me away, or moved my room, or by some other d—d panel trickery, got me into a house a mile away from where I went to bed! Wasn't I all mornin' tryin' to find my way out of the blasted house you took me to, and when I got out didn't I have to hire a boy to bring me a whole mile through four streets to get back to the Sherman House again?"

"What four streets—do you remember their names?"

"I reckon I do," ses I. "Didn't I ask the boy and write them down? The first one was Clark street."

"Well?" ses he.

"The next was Lake."

"Well?"

"The next was LaSalle."

"Well?"

"The next was Randolph."

"Well, now the next?"

"D—d if I know," ses I.

"Well, I do," ses he, "it was Clark street again. You went out of this house by a door on Clark street, looked at the house and didn't know it, then let a boy fool you round the whole block. You went north along Clark to Lake, west on Lake to LaSalle, south on LaSalle to Randolph, and then east on Randolph to Clark street, your place of beginning, as the surveyors say. Don't you see, sir?"

"Blow off your dogs," ses I, "I do begin to see. Chicago is the greatest city in the world, and the Sherman is the greatest house in Chicago."

"Well," ses he, "would you like to keep the room?"

"Keep it!" ses I. "No, sir. It's altogether too fine for me. There'll probably be a bridal party along that'll want it, as it is a fine quiet place, and I guess I'll not try to hold on to it. You can consider it vacant, so far as I'm concerned," and I shouldered my carpet-sack and made tracks from the Sherman. I'm sorry to hear that Chicago is burned, but I'll never believe the whole of the Sherman House was burnt till a competent survey has gone over it and made a plot of the whole concern.

A DEFENCE OF FIRE MARSHAL WILLIAMS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I have read with pain and indignation the attacks which have been published regarding the Chicago Fire Department during the late conflagration, and more particularly arraigning the conduct and management of Fire Marshal Williams at the commencement and during the progress of the great fire. Mr. Williams has been denounced as "inefficient," and as being wholly unworthy to fill the position he holds; and all this complaint and abuse because the fire was not subdued at once, and effectually before our city was reduced to ashes. I happened yesterday to overhear a remark of the same censorious character, made by a gentleman who had obtained his ideas from what he had read in the papers. Now, as I well know that the greatest injustice has been, and still is, done the Fire Marshal, who is entitled to, and ought to receive, the highest commendations for his entire services in the department, instead of being subjected, as he is, to the malevolent and senseless diatribes of those who are entirely ignorant of his onerous duties, or the manner in which he invariably discharges them, I ask the privilege of stating what I happen personally to know touching this question, and I shall endeavor to place Mr. Williams before the public in his true character as our Chief Fire Marshal; and as the noble, energetic, daring, self-sacrificing, prompt, and efficient officer which I know him to be from a personal knowledge during the four years past.

My former residence was at No. 96 Adams street, where I resided about eight years, Mr. Williams residing nearly opposite from the time of his appointment as Fire Marshal. He at once caused an alarm bell or gong to be placed in the hall of his residence, so that the moment an alarm of fire was made, the bell in his house would instantly arouse him. He always heard it before the Court House bell announced the designated district. The moment the bell of Mr. Williams was struck, if in the night time, his room was instantly lighted up, and within two or three minutes, as it would seem, he would be at the street door, to which a horse and wagon would be driven in an incredibly short space of time, and, springing into it, away they would go at the topmost speed of the horse. I have witnessed this as often as a night alarm was given during over three years, my sleeping arrangements happening to be so situated that I could look full upon the whole front of Mr. Williams' house without change of position, thereby being enabled to observe almost every movement until he was driven from the door. And this was his habit without regard to weather—whether raining, snowing, or intensely cold, he was up and off with a rush, seeming to have everything arranged beforehand, so as not to be delayed a moment. I recollect one occasion, when the thermometer was ten or twelve degrees below zero, I was returning to my house late one night, and, as I walked up the steps leading to the front door, the fire alarm was sounded in Mr. Williams' house, and, while I stood counting the number, he came down from his room to the street door, and I called out to him that it was an awful cold night to fight fire. His reply was, that it was nothing, so far as it affected himself, but that he feared it would cause trouble in working the engines. And, while these few words were being spoken, the wagon, kept for his special use, came to the door, and Mr. Williams sprang in and speeded away. I mention this to more forcibly illustrate the extraordinary promptness and expedition with which the Fire Marshal responded to the call to duty, even in one of our coldest winter nights. And what is still more noteworthy, is the fact, which I also state from personal knowledge, that Mr. Williams has, times without number, so to speak, been called out three and four times during the same night, only fairly getting into his room after subduing the last fire, when another alarm would be sounded, calling him to another, and, perhaps, distant part of the city; and yet, he never tarried, never hesitated or delayed, but hurried away again. And not only several times a night was he often called out, but often as many times, during several consecutive nights, leaving him scarcely an hour in which to obtain rest for his overtaxed and exhausted energies. And so faithful, so efficient, so successful has Mr. Williams been in the discharge of his most arduous and responsible duties, and such tact, judgment, and generalship has he displayed, that he has received the unanimous commendations of the insurance companies, citizens, and city officials. Handsome testimonials, many of considerable value, have also been presented to him, to evince the high appreciation in which his services were regarded by the donors. Nothing for Mr. Williams but high praise and great popularity, as an efficient, faithful, tried officer, until the late dreadful conflagration. And I desire to add a few words touching the remarks which have been made concerning his management on the occasion of the great fire.

By some he is denounced for not extinguishing the fire before it had time to spread to adjoining buildings. But I know, from my own observation, that the fire had made great progress, insomuch as to appear like a large fire at the distance of two miles and upward (the distance from my residence), when the alarm was first sounded. Having witnessed the great conflagration of Saturday night, and knowing, after the alarm was first sounded on Sunday night, that it was in the same part of the city as the other of the night previous, and that wooden buildings prevailed, and also that the wind was quite strong, I at once looked in the direction indicated by Box 342, which was sounded, and saw a very large fire on the West Side then in progress. With such a good headway, and such a wind, before the firemen were notified at all, is it matter of surprise that the flames could not be subdued when the engines did arrive and get well to work? There were thousands of wooden buildings, dry as tinder, and the man who first discovered the fire, informed me, a few days afterward, that he saw the hay in the cow stable on fire, in which were a number of cows, and that he tried to get them out before any attempt was made to put out the fire, or call for assistance; that the hay quickly set fire to the whole stable, completely enveloping the cows, all of them being burned, and that he then cried "Fire," when another man came, and broke into the house, or shanty, close to the stable, to get out the woman and her children living there, and that he did not think of running to the fire alarm box and sounding the alarm, and that it was some time, and after a number of buildings were on fire, before any of the engines arrived; that when the first one came it put out the fire upon the house adjoining the cow stable, and was working upon others, already burning furiously, when he saw buildings on fire quite a distance from those then burning. And he declared to me, as a fact, and in all seriousness, that he saw two men drive along in a buggy, making motions as though throwing or scattering some substance upon the buildings and fences along their route, and that the fire actually followed wherever they were seen to drive, and buildings were seen to burst into flame when no other building was on fire within hundreds of feet. While the engines were putting out the fire in one or more buildings, either from flying firebrands carried a long distance by the wind, or from incendiary torches, other fires would burst out with great fury at great distances from the buildings already being drenched by the engines, and the tremendous gale blowing at the time, made it utterly beyond human power to subdue the raging sea of flame now devastating the West Side. And yet the noble firemen did not falter nor rest for a moment from their prodigious efforts to get ahead and stop the progress of the flames. They sprang recklessly into burning buildings with their hose, axes, &c.; mounted to the roofs—even to the great elevators; faced the raging fury of the flames until it seemed they, too, must be consumed before they would withdraw, and then only when driven away by heat and flame and smoke, and then they would run with all speed and take a new position with their engines, and struggle desperately, though vainly, to obtain the mastery. Had there been no fire on Saturday night to exhaust and wear out the physical energies of our gallant firemen, I cannot see how they could have done more than they did do on Sunday night and Monday. They seemed to me to be endowed with extraordinary pluck, and energy, and force, and they continued to work, with the vigor, and strength, and courage, and daring of heroes, climbing into, and upon, the magnificent structures not yet on fire, and deluging their walls and roofs with water, in the vain hope of thus averting their impending destruction. And this I witnessed in a hundred different positions, at least, during the progress of the fire, until long after I heard the Water Works had been burnt. I saw Marshal Williams repeatedly giving orders, and himself rushing here and there, disappearing for a time, and again appearing in another place, working with superhuman energy and determination, it seemed to me, and acting as though he intended, and expected, to be yet able to stop the progress of the awful tempest of flame.

While standing on the corner of VanBuren street and Fifth avenue, I think it was, a fire engine came up to the corner, with a number of firemen, among whom, although covered with cinders and dust, and the steam rising from his wet clothing, from the heat, I recognized Marshal Williams, and remarked to him that it was an awful night for Chicago, and that I thought everything would go, as nothing could withstand such a gale. "Gale," replied he, "it is a hurricane; it blows the water into spray six feet from the muzzles of the pipes! We can't get ahead of the fire. While we are working, and getting one building under control, some one yells out 'Look there, that building yonder is all on fire;' and so it has been from the West Side, here; and see there," exclaimed he, as a great burning object, which I suppose was a part of a felt roof, swept a few feet over our heads and sailed over into the yard of the buildings beyond causing, another fire to start on the instant. "That," exclaimed he, "is what makes all our work come to nothing." Just then the hose cart came dashing up, for which he seemed to be waiting; but fires had sprung up in a number of other places ahead, and it was raining sparks where I was standing, and I left Mr. Williams, whom I have not since seen, and hurried along east to the Rock Island depot, a vast and noble structure, which I thought might possibly be saved, owing to its lack of what I supposed to be combustible materials, and while I stood noting the mountains of fierce and waving flames approaching, and which were driven toward me by the gale with frightful speed, a huge wave of flame shot across Sherman street, which seemed to engulf the great depot, and it was all aflame in an instant.

Although I did not take particular notice of the movements of the Fire Department subsequent to this, I saw the engines at work at various points, and heard their whistles in every direction, and therefore know that they were working even against all hope of saving that part of the city within the "line of fire," but doing their duty to the last.

Now, do we ever properly appreciate—do we ever take time to consider, the onerous duties and great responsibilities of the Fire Marshal. While we repose upon our couches, to which we retire with a feeling of happy security from the ravages of the "fire fiend," because of our confidence in our admirable Fire Department, under the direction of the gallant Chief Marshal, do we reflect that, while we thus enjoy our slumbers, he and the hardy firemen are out in the rain, and cold, and snow, and mud, it may be, fighting fires, saving our property, and our lives—and this, too, day after day, and night after night, year in and year out, no matter what the weather or what the day. Do we consider that there is no holiday for the fireman—no Sunday for the fireman—no rest for the fireman, while he draws a full breath or his heart beats in a vigorous frame. And yet, while he is the hardest worked, he is the poorest paid, comparatively, of all the employes of our city. Mr. Williams, though Chief Marshal, is himself a slave to the demands of duty. His position requires his individual attention, and he gives to it all his time, by night as well as day, during all the days of the year, and all his vigor, ambition, brains, muscle, energy, and all that within him is to the faithful and honest discharge of the duties he has assumed, and with a laudable ambition to merit the confidence reposed in him. And nobly, gallantly, manfully, brilliantly, I affirm, has he performed all his duties. Let those ingrates who deny him the meed of praise put themselves in his place! and then what a "sight to see!" Would it be them, as now, the right man in the right place?

Our city has been dreadfully devastated by fire; but I protest that our Fire Department is not censurable therefor. Much less is Fire Marshall Williams in anywise responsible for the dire calamity. No city can boast a more efficient Fire Department than Chicago, considering its strength and appliances, in my judgment. In times past they have performed prodigies. How many half-burned structures have we all seen, with the adjoining buildings scarcely scorched. And because this great fire, which got beyond control, owing to the gale then blowing, before the firemen were called out, was not subdued, and the devastation we all have looked upon with horror and dismay was not prevented by Fire Marshal Williams and his subordinates, all their good deeds are overlooked, and they are condemned for not doing what no human power on earth could have done.

Mr. Editor, I have felt impelled to write this communication, in the hope that my statements, made from my own personal knowledge and observation, as I have stated, would serve somewhat, at least, to vindicate Mr. Williams, as also the Fire Department, from what I know to be unjust, unfair, uncalled-for, and, I believe, reprehensible strictures upon his and their conduct during the great trial through which we all passed.

JOHN H. DIMOCK,
No. 1106 Indiana avenue.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

In a French court, recently, as a witness was about to give his testimony, the advocate remarked: "I wish to remark to the Court that this witness is entitled to entire confidence, as he has not had time to consult his lawyer."

—In a provincial town of France this epitaph may be read: "Here sleeps Hortense B., regretted by her mother and her father. N. B.—It is advisedly her mother is placed before her father; because a mother's is always very much greater than a father's grief."

—The tickets of invitation of the new French Court run: "The President of the French Republic and M'me Thiers beg Mons. M. or N. to be good enough to come dine with them on such a day, at 8 o'clock p. m." On the envelope is printed: "Republique Francaise. Présidence de la Republique."

—An adherent of La Commune was brought before the military authorities to be examined. The President asked, "What is your business?" "I am a pretendant Colonel." "You a pretendant—and to what?" "Colonel, I pretend to be an innocent man."

—A short time before the revolution of the 4th of September, a Deputy saw M. Thiers apply his tongue to a postage stamp bearing Napoleon III.'s image. The Deputy exclaimed: I have caught you in the act! M. Thiers asked, of doing what? The Deputy answered, Of kissing the tyrant. M. Thiers rejoined: My dear fellow, you are mistaken. I was taking the stiffening out of him.

—A highwayman named Balland, confined in Newgate Prison, London, sent for a solicitor to know how he could defer his trial, and was answered: "by getting an apothecary to make an affidavit of his illness." This was accordingly done in the following manner: "The deponent verily believes that if the said J. Balland is obliged to take his trial at the ensuing session, he will be in imminent danger of his life." To which the learned Judge on the bench answered, that he verily believed so too. The trial was ordered to proceed immediately.

—A Communist prisoner, who lately died at Versailles, when about to breathe his last, confessed that he had fired at Louis Philippe in 1832. On the 19th of November of that year, on the Quay d'Orsay, an individual discharged a pistol at the King, who was proceeding on horseback, accompanied by his son and a numerous staff, to open the legislative session at the Palais Bourbon. Louis Philippe galloped to the point from which the detonation had proceeded, and, turning to his escort, said, "Gentlemen! that shot was intended for me!" No one was struck by the bullet, but a young professor in the crowd was arrested as having been the author of the attempt; but he was released the next day.

—There is now exhibiting in medical circles in Vienna a remarkable instance of tatooing of the whole body. According to his own account, the man, a Greek by birth, had been a pirate, and had also carried on brigandage on the continent. Seven years ago he and five companions were taken prisoners by one of the wild tribes of Asia. Three of them were put to death, but this man, with two others, was preserved alive, and literally tattooed over the entire body. The operation lasted two months, and was performed by six men, who each day operated on different parts of the body. The proceeding caused horrible pain, and his two companions died under the treatment. His body is covered from head to foot with delineations of men, animals, and fabulous things. The coloring material used for the figures appears to be indigo, the ground, especially on the chest and abdomen, being vermilion; here and there, about a line's breadth of the normal color of the skin can be seen. The hands and the soles of the feet are colored red, but have no figures. On the face and neck are inscriptions and characters resembling Arabic. The skin has the general appearance, to the sight and touch, of bluish gray velvet. He attends the General Hospital in Vienna; and Professor Hebra, who showed him to his class a few days since, has had him photographed in various attitudes.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Music.

J. R. Thomas, the well-known baritone, is concertizing with Anna Bishop.

—The news from Gilmore, who is now in Paris, is very encouraging for his June Jubilee.

—Pease, the pianist, late of Chicago, is going to make New York his permanent home.

—Madame Arabella Goddard, the world-famous pianist, is coming to this country next season.

—Flotow has a new opera in press, called "Elizabeth." William Shakspeare is one of the heroes.

—Patti will receive for her four months' Russian engagement $66,000, not counting the Sclavonic perquisites of pearls, diamonds, and other such rubbish.

—The opera people say that Chicago was their best-paying town, and they are consequently very sorry that it was destroyed.

—Thirty "Confederate Orphans" are giving concerts throughout the South. Twenty-five of them are girls. They sang last week in Richmond, Va., and are said to have done very well.

—Mr. J. Remington Fairlamb, who now resides at Philadelphia, has been after Parepa, trying to induce her to produce his new grand opera in five acts, "Leonello."

—Carlotta Patti is expected shortly at Madrid.

—Grau (Jacob) has engaged Rubinstein and the great violin virtuoso Wienawski, and is talking Lucca. He will be lucky if he gets her.

—Madame Sainton-Dolby is said to be the best music teacher in the world.

—Dudley Buck has been added to the list of teachers at the New England Conservatory, Boston.

—It is rumored that Mr. Santley will join the Parepa-Rosa troupe in the spring, and sing in Italian opera with Wachtel and Madame Rosa. Kellogg should be added.

—Parepa will open the new Music Hall at Dayton, O., on the 28th inst., with a concert.

—Blind Tom clears more money from his concerts than any other man or woman travelling.

—Hoffman, the pianist, is reported to be worth $100,000.

—Pease's Memorial Hymn has been published by Pond, of New York.

—Liszt's music to "Prometheus" is to be produced this evening at the rooms of the New York Liederkranz, for the first time in America.

—Theodore Thomas was playing last week in Philadelphia.

—A Louisville (Ky.) girl, whose bridal dress was satin and point lace, and whose train was carried up the aisle by a page, caused the choir to sing, by her own special request, during the ceremony:

> "Strip me of the robe of pride,
> Clothe me with humility."

—Verdi is described as an old, puzzling character, stiff, abrupt, rough, icy to more acquaintances, avoiding society, never expressing an opinion, especially about musical matters; a man of untarnished honor and proverbial shyness.

—Contrary to general opinion, the husband of the late Madame Grisi is still alive. In order to convey property to the surviving daughters, the signature of M. de Melcy was recently obtained by the executors. The separation from his wife took place after his duel with Lord Castlereagh, some thirty-five years ago. The truthful history of this prima donna would reveal many interesting facts.

—The musical world of Italy is in a flame; the great theatre of Bologna promises to become a battlefield where the finest musicians, as well as the finest music, runs the risk of being executed. The whole of Itals is at the present moment gesticulating, screaming, and roaring because "Lohengrin" is to be played at Bologna. The King of Bavaria is going from Munich, the Princess Margharita is going from Rome to be present at the play. The opera is taken as a manifestation of party. The Republicans, headed by the Mayor of Bologna, who claims to be the first discoverer of "Lohengrin," are in favor of the performance; the Royalists, friends of Verdi, are determined to oppose the success of any rival of his in Italy. Again, the Princess Margharita is bent on patronizing "Lohengrin," and the great critic of the *Perseveranza*, Dr. Filippi, invited to the festival (quite as solemn as that of Bonn), with d'Arcaijo and Braga, all of them "censortists," are decidedly in favor of its adoption.

The Drama.

Four thousand persons witnessed Edwin Booth's performance of "Richard III." at the Boston Theatre on the 28th ult.

—Mrs. Maggie Mitchell-Paddock presented her husband with a son, October 5.

—Jane Coombs was at last accounts in St. Louis, playing to small business.

—Mary Gladstane is in Melbourne, Australia.

—Chanfrau is the leading attraction in San Francisco.

—Josephine Fiddes is starring in England, and her husband, Dominick Murray, is doing the same in this country.

—Lotta was in Boston last week.

—Lingard and troupe are in Charleston, S. C.

—Charles Mathews was in Albany last week.

—The Wallack-Richings party are in Cincinnati.

—Edwin Forrest is in New Orleans. "Superfluous Iago," etc.

—After her Boston engagement, Miss Cushman will go to Philadelphia, and, after closing there, will retire permanently from the stage.

—The Darmstadt Theatre, burned on the 24th of October, was insured for 150,000 florins. It had existed since 1819. Its machinery, made by Herr Brandt, was accounted perfect. Its ballet was one of the best in Europe. Its library, decorations, and dresses were saved from the flames.

—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* narrates the following Fechter gossip: "Davenport wrote to Fechter asking him to play at the Chestnut. Fechter replied, saying he would for $500 in gold a night. This Davenport very sensibly declined to give, and, fortunately for him as it has turned out, the matter went no farther. The genial Murphy, of the Arch Street Theatre, suddenly bethought him that it wouldn't do that establishment much harm if they made another attempt at the legitimate. So he threw out a line for Fechter. 'Five hundred dollars a night in gold,' answered Fechter. 'Now, look here Fechter,' said the polite Murphy, 'you know you'll draw like blazes, and so do I. What do you say to this arrangement? I'll give you every cent that comes into the house after $600.' Fechter accepted, to his own sorrow. There has been too much blonde and Lotta buisiness at the Arch, so the great actor didn't play to $600 any night during his engagement."

—The New York *Sun* tells the following: "A charming actress who plays light parts in one of our theatres, who is also an excellent wife and mother, had been annoyed by the overwhelming attentions of a young down-town jeweller. At last, his notes and bouquets becoming too frequent, she mentioned the fact to her husband, who immediately fired up and threatened to punish the infatuated youth. A powerful athlete, he armed himself with a cane of the 'genus' bludgeon, and left his hotel the next morning with the avowed intention of giving his rival a few blows, and teaching him to mind his own business. Entering the shop where he was employed, he strode hastily through, and inquired if there was a young man there named H—. 'There is,' said the owner of the establishment; 'he is at the window tinkering watches. Mr. H—, you are wanted.' As the little male flirt arose and confronted the large man, he trembled and turned pale. 'Did you send my wife these notes?' said he, producing some of the offending *billet-doux*. 'I—I—yes—I did,' stammered the culprit, trembling in every limb. He saw the weapon, and he thought his time had come. 'Well, well,' said the broad-shouldered, big-hearted actor, reaching over the counter and patting the poor, frightened fellow gently on the top of the head, 'look here bubby, you must not do so any more.' And he left poor H— to the tender mercies of his fellow-clerks."

—A St. Louis despatch of November 21 relates the following: "A strange scene occurred last evening at De Bar's Opera House, on the occasion of the reappearance of Miss Matilda Heron, after a retirement from the stage for nearly twenty years. During the first act there was an entire absence of anything like connected or intelligent acting. She continually fumbled her long gray hair, stroked her head, and threw herself into ridiculous attitudes. Her voice was husky, and frequently broke into a shrill scream. Some of the audience, believing that she was intoxicated, were rather boisterous up to the termination of the act, when she advanced to the footlights and said: 'You things who behave so much like blackguards, get out, and leave the ladies and gentlemen here. If you have no behavior, why, then, behave yourselves.' When the curtain fell Miss Heron was called out, and spoke as follows: 'Ladies and gentlemen: I am glad to come once more to large-hearted and benevolent St. Louis. I come here not as I did many years ago, full of youth, hope, and ambition, but rather as a pauper, to strive to earn a little to support my gray hairs, and to recover, if possible, what I have been robbed of. For my new start in life I am indebted to Ben De Bar, who gave me the use of his theatre, and in other ways put me on my legs again. I am now past 40 years of age, and have ten years left to achieve my lost laurels. I have genius and talent, that I know full well; my heart is in my soul; my soul is with my God. I don't care a fig for the world, and I'm just as happy as a big sun-flower.' This over, she danced off the stage, wildly waving her arms."

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots and Shoes.

McCORMICK & CLARK, formerly at 87 South Clark-st., have reopened at 40 Madison-st., opposite Sherman House, and are now prepared to supply their customers with good goods at low prices.

Boots and Shoes.
J. T. JEWETT
1001 State-st.

I have opened my business at the above number, where I have the facilities to meet the wants of my former patrons, as well as those who may favor me with a call.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$ 2.00
Five copies, one year	7.50
Ten copies, one year	12.00
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	20.00
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	50.00

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$ 6.00
Five copies, one year	27.50
Ten copies, one year	50.00

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum	$12.00

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum	$2.50

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES.

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

BANKING.

The Commercial LOAN COMPANY

Has purchased, since the great fire, the stone-front building, 14 ARCHER-AV., junction Twenty-second-st., and have resumed business as usual in said building. A first-class fire-proof vault is completed. The patrons of the Bank can deposit valuable papers or articles in said vault without charge.

THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO. will transact a savings as well as a general banking business, sell bills of exchange on New York, and the principal cities of Europe.

The Commercial Loan Co. has also secured a twenty-years lease of the northwest corner of North Clark and Michigan-sts. A fire-proof building and vault is now being built on said lot, and we expect to resume our North Side business about the first day of January next.

FRED. MEYER, Cashier.
TOLMAN WHEELER, President.
TRUSTEES—M. D. Buchanan, Conrad Gehrke, Tolman Wheeler, C. Kann, Wm. Knoke, Wm. A. Ewing, Bacon Wheeler, C. B. Meyer, Thomas Buchanan, Jr., Fred. Meyer, O. Cronkhite.
CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1871.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS,
MASONIC BUILDING,
Corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts.,
Branch Office, 493 Wabash-av.,
Transact a regular banking business same as State or National Bank.
Also deal in Government Securities, convert the '62 5-20s due Dec. 1.
Draw Cold Bills of Exchange on New York, and Sterling Bills direct on London.

BANK OF LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
No. 562 Wabash-av.
Established in 1854.
Continue to transact a general Banking Business, and ready to accommodate the public as heretofore.
LAZARUS SILVERMAN.

Real Estate Loan and Trust Co. SAVINGS BANK.
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,
685 Wabash-av.
WEST SIDE OFFICE,
121 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.
BENJ. LOMBARD, President.
S. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall Street, New York.
FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.
The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.
Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any Bank, except that we allow Interest on all balances (of five per cent.)
We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business papers, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

The National Bank of Commerce
Will open an office at
NO. 58 CANAL-ST.,
On Monday, the 27th, and their main office will remove to their new building, corner of Wabash-av. and Congress-st., as soon as completed.
E. MAYNARD, Cashier.

BANK NOTICE.
The office of the THIRD NATIONAL BANK has been removed to 324 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st. Branch office, 25 West Washington-st.
J. IRVING PEARCE, President.
L. V. PARSONS, Cashier.
W. S. SMITH, Assistant Cashier.

FURNITURE.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, FURNITURE.

Office Furniture, Chamber Suits, Parlor Suits, Library Furniture, Dining-room Furniture, Mattresses, Bed Springs, &c., &c.

We are now prepared to show our friends and patrons a full assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, consisting in part of the above described articles, all of which we offer

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

OUR STOCK IS ALL NEW AND FRESH and from the best manufacturers and warranted. Call and see us at our new quarters,

No. 322 Michigan-av.
GILBERT & SAMPSON.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

W. W. KIMBALL,
610 Michigan-av.

INVOICE RECEIVED DAILY OF

Pianos and Organs.

Orders from dealers filled with despatch.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT. Pianos tuned, repaired, and stored.

We Respectfully Invite the Attention
Of musicians, and all interested in improvements in musical instruments, to the new patent upright pianos, in the most beautifully designed cases, which the Messrs

STEINWAY

Have brought to the highest state of perfection. The volume of tone is of the most exquisite musical character—pure, sympathetic, and perfectly pliable, while their durability and capacity for standing in tune is most remarkable, excelling even the grands and squares, which hitherto have stood without a rival in this respect.

SMITH & NIXON.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MORSE, WARD & CO.,
PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
No. 227 East Michigan-st.
Advances made on consignments of Grain, Provisions, Dressed Hogs, etc., for sale in this market. Property bought and sold on margins.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Chicago.
UNION NATIONAL BANK, Chicago.
FLINT, THOMPSON & CO., Chicago.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, Chicago.

J. WARD ELLIS & M. L. HAMILTON, DENTISTS,
964 Wabash-av., north of Twenty-second-st.
☞ Vitalized Air given in extracting Teeth.

J. A. & H. F. GRISWOLD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Ground Coffees, Spices, Mustard, CREAM TARTAR, Etc.,
And Wholesale Dealers in
TEAS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
20 MICHIGAN-AV., CHICAGO.
☞ We are prepared to receive orders for above line of goods.

GAGE BROS. & CO.
WHOLESALE
MILLINERY.
961 Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.

BRICK AND STONE
OLD AND NEW
BOUGHT FOR CASH, BY
LYMAN BRIDGES & CO.,
Dealer in all kinds of Building Materials and Ready-made Houses, corner Carroll and Sangamon-sts.

LOUIS HUMMEL,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND DEALER IN GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.
692 West Lake-st., late 142 North Clark-st. Cleaning and repairing neatly done.

D. G. HAMILTON,
468 Wabash-av.
TOYS.
Vergho, Ruhling & Co.'s Retail Store,
934 State-st.

J. MASON PARKER,
Negotiator of Chicago Mortgages and Real Estate, No. 2 Boston Post Building, Boston. Refers to Hon. Jas. F. Joy, Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, Hon. Mark Skinner.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors,
99 *S. Clinton-st., Chicago.*
Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

SOUTH SIDE PRINTING COMPANY
execute every description of
FINE JOB PRINTING,
500 Wabash-av., Chicago.
GEO. H. FROST. H. H. ABBOTT.

Dr. A. C. Olin,
The longest engaged and most successful Physician in all Chronic and Special Diseases, (formerly 102 Washington-st.) is now confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, at 566 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Send stamp for circular.

DR. W. C. HUNT,
Office, 318 West Madison-st.
Residence, 857 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT.

AT A BARGAIN.
Parlors and basement in marble front, 674 Wabash-av., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts. Very desirable for offices or stores. Apply on premises to PRAIRIE FARMER COMPANY.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
A fine piece of MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, including buildings and machinery in running order, at Austin. Address
WM. H. ODIORNE,
384 Wabash-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Copartnership Notice.
John A. Ellison, having sold out his entire interest in the firm of Wm. A. Butters & Co. to the other members thereof, thereby retires,—the business to be conducted as heretofore, by the undersigned, who are alone authorized to collect the assets and pay the liabilities of said firm. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Chicago, Nov. 6, 1871.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Floors that Wont Burn!
MADE OF MARBLE,
WHITE & BLACK,
By GEO. BARNEY, SWANTON, Vt.

INSURANCE.

"The First in the Field." THE HOME OF Columbus, Ohio.

Cash Capital, - -	$500,000.00
Cash assets, Nov. 1, 1871 - - - -	995,479.12
Liabilities, including Chicago losses,	353,479.12

Was the first Company to notify policy holders in Chicago that claims would be paid in full.

The losses of the Company by the Chicago fire are being adjusted and paid as rapidly as possible. Business solicited at fair rates.

Adjusting Office for Chicago,
No. 17 Eldridge-court
Agents of the Company visiting the city are requested to call.
JACOB PEETREY, Gen'l Agent.

Geo. C. Clarke & Co.,
LOCAL AGENTS,
10 Eldridge-court.

ÆTNA Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Organized A. D. 1819.
Losses paid in fifty-two years Over $29,000,000—Exclusive of Late Chicago Losses.
Cash Capital, $3,000,000,
With an ample re-insurance fund after Paying Chicago Losses.
Assets Over $4,500,000!
This well-known and reliable Company, which has stood the tests of over half a century, will continue issuing NEW POLICIES and RENEWING OLD ONES at current rates.
GOODWIN & PASCO, AGENTS,
Office, 585 Wabash-av., 43 South Canal-st., Adjusting Office: 750 Wabash-av., Up to Saturday, November 18, 1871, 893 claims had been paid, amounting to $1,500,679.62.

GREAT WESTERN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Pay Their Losses in Full.
CENTRAL OFFICE:
Corner Madison and Canal-sts,
CHICAGO, ILL.

STATEMENT, OCT. 25, 1871.

Subscribed Capital		$1,188,000.00
Available Assets	$570,832.67	
Estimated Salvage on Chicago Losses	50,000.00	
		620,832.67
Chicago Losses, gross	250,000.00	
All other Losses	30,000.00	
All other Claims	15,000.00	
		295,000.00
Net Assets		$325,832.67

GEN. HART L. STEWART, Prest.
C. D. HOOKER, Sec.

Underwriters' Agency,
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Assets, After paying Chicago Losses,
$3,000,000.
We are paying losses in full as fast as adjusted, by Sight Drafts on New York.
ADJUSTING OFFICE,
60 South Canal-st.,
SECOND FLOOR.

FIRE INSURANCE
Risks written on Dwellings and other property, at the Local Offices,
62 South Canal-st., 2d floor, and 475 Wabash-av.
OGDEN, SHELDON & SCUDDER, AGENTS.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.
Parties having settled at 25 cents will be profited by addressing E. G. M., Tribune office.

REPUBLIC Insurance Comp'y.
I Continue to Buy Adjusted Claims
AT HIGHEST CASH RATES.
D. K. TENNEY,
451 Wabash-av.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
All parties having claims against this company can have the same adjusted at the office of HIGGINS, SWETT & QUIGG, No. 359 Wabash-av., and such as desire can receive their pro rata of the assets.
J. H. WATTLES, Secretary.

Office People's Ins. Co.,
OF SAN FRANCISCO,
and LAMAR, of Chicago.
185 WEST MONROE-ST.
A. R. GUNNISON, Special Agent.

Home Life Ins. Co., of New York.
726 FULTON-ST.
Policy-holders will please send their address.
J. M. STRYKER, General Agent.

CARRIAGES.

WM. D. ROGERS, JOSEPH MOORE, JR.
WM. D. ROGERS & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1846.
ORIGINAL AND ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
Rogers' Fine Pleasure Carriages.
Elegant Carriages of every description, in stock and built to order, including SULKEYS, SKELETON and LIGHT TROTTING WAGONS.
FINEST FINISH, NEWEST STYLES, and UNEQUALED DURABILITY.
Drawings and Specifications mailed when solicited.
Warerooms, 1009 & 1011 Chestnut-st; Manufactory, Thirteenth and Parrish-sts.
SUCCEEDING
GEO. W. WATSON & CO.,
(Retired.)
PHILADELPHIA.

RESTAURANT.

Opera House Restaurant.
The subscriber wishes to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has resumed business at 447 Wabash-av., and is prepared to fill all orders in his line—Ice Cream, Charlotte Russe, &c. Orders by mail for Thanksgiving or other parties promptly attended to. Parties owing bills please remit.
JOHN WRIGHT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPLY TO
Chicago Relief and Aid Society,
AT STANDARD HALL.
For information as to Letters of Inquiry for the following persons:

MR. FRANK WHITCOMBE, formerly with Messrs. Reid, Murdoch & Fisher is anxiously inquired after by his mother, Mrs. Eliza Whitcombe, of 32 Talbot-road, Bayswater, London W., England.

JOHN O'BRIEN, a turner by trade, is inquired after by William J. Porter, of Peterson, N. J.

JOHN JONES, formerly at F. D. Champlin's, 730 West Lake-st., is inquired after by his mother, through Mr. Edward Woodall, of the *Advertiser*, at Oswestry, England.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, with Hamlin, Hale & Co., is inquired after by his sister, Miss Emma Marshall, Cleveland Villas, London-road, Lower Clapton, London, England.

MARGARET BRENNAN, who lived at 170 State-st., and was a sewing-machine operator, is inquired after by her aged parents, through C. C. Fisher, Victory, Mason County, Mich.

Annie H. Smith is anxious to hear from her brother, CHARLES W. SMITH.

Mrs. MARY HIGGINS, who lived on North LaSalle-st., and her two children, who were boarding at St. Joseph's Academy with the Sisters, are inquired after by T. F. Donnelly, of Lockport, N. Y.

MISS BRIDGET SULLIVAN, formerly living at No. 92 Desplaines-st., is anxiously inquired after by her brother, M. J. Sullivan, Hearts Content Station, Newfoundland.

WILLIAM EVANS, of Malahide, Ireland, makes earnest inquiry for his son, who used to live at 423 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HIRAM BECKER and JANE BECKER are inquired after by John C. Seamen, of Gardiner, Ulster County, N. Y.

WM. H. BLATCHFORD, formerly of 26 West Van Buren-st., is inquired after by his mother, through the Rev. W. H. Allin, curate of Christ Church, Plymouth, England.

TO THE PUBLIC.
STANDARD HALL, Nov. 21, 1871.
I particularly request that all persons who feel that they have been treated with incivility, rudeness, or neglect by any visitor, clerk, or other person connected with any District Office of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, will at once report the facts to the Superintendent of the District, stating to him the offence and pointing out the offender.
Unless this is done it will be impossible to correct evils and abuses, which the officers of the society are as anxious to correct as any one in the community can be.
O. C. GIBBS,
General Superintendent.

The Stewart Fund for the Relief of Women and Children.
The Committee appointed by Mr. A. T. Stewart to supervise the expenditure of his donation have decided to have the fund expended by the Chicago Aid and Relief Society, though such agencies as may be decided upon by the committee. Applications of benevolent societies, or individuals for the relief of destitute women and children may be made by letter, or in person, to N. S. BOUTON, at Standard Hall, corner Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st. Office hours from 1 to 3 p. m., daily. Persons regularly receiving aid from Relief Societies need not apply.

To Architects, Builders, AND CONTRACTORS.
BENIER'S CARTON PIERRE.
The best substitute for plaster decorations in new buildings; light, durable, economical and rapidly executed. Messrs. BONE & TAYLOR, sole agents for Great Britain, are prepared to furnish designs and estimates for complete execution of the above in all styles of architecture, ceiling decorations, cornices, capitals, all mouldings and ornamentations to public buildings, mansions and private residences, executed in this desirable material, and in the most artistic manner. Address Messrs. BONE & TAYLOR, 7 Dowgate Hill, Cannon-st., London, England.

LIVERY.
The only first-class Livery and Boarding Stable in the Burned District. A fine stock and best of accommodations for 26 to 30 boarders. Parties wishing to buy or sell will do well to call.
H. NEWTON & CO.,
187 and 189 Washington-st.

Bridges, Roofs, &c.,
The Michigan Bridge and Construction Co. are prepared to erect wooden, iron, or combination roofs or bridges at short notice.
Correspondents please address Michigan Bridge and Construction Co., Detroit, Mich.

Notice to Cigar Manufacturers.
Just received, 50 cases of Connecticut Leaf, all wrappers, A 1 quality, at low figures. Consider your own interest before purchasing elsewhere.
G. H. WHITE, Agent,
38 West Madison-st.

TO BANKERS
And others. Why don't you build bank vaults, &c., of FIRE BRICK?
ROBINSON & SON., 215 East Madison-st.

NOTICE.
Having concluded to discontinue the branch of our house heretofore located in the city of Chicago, the power of attorney given by Perkins, Stern & Co., about May, 1868, to Benjamin Bruce Jr., to sign checks and do other business for us in said city of Chicago, is hereby revoked. PERKINS & STERN.
Chicago, Nov. 20, 1871.

BURNT PAPER.
Writing Perfectly Restored.
The writing on papers badly charred, in fact so much so that great care had to be taken to prevent them from falling to pieces, have been perfectly restored by using our
INK DEVELOPER.
More than fifty different firms have already used it with perfect success in copying their books and papers. Call at our office, Union Park, corner Washington-st.
J. MORRIS & CO.

WRAPPING PAPER,
PAPER BAGS, TWINE, &c., at
PETTIBONE'S,
66 West Madison-st. Cash paid for old newspapers, books, pamphlets, &c.

Lipman's Money Loan Office,
formerly corner Clark and Madison-sts. All pledges not redeemed by the 1st of December will be sold.
A. LIPMAN, 614 Michigan-av.

OLD BOOKS.
The highest cash price paid for old Books and Libraries. Call or address the cheap Book Store.
CHAPIN & CO., 583 Wabash-av.

SHOW CASES.
Three new patented designs, superior to all others. Send for circular. W. H. GROVE, manufacturer, 131 North Fourth-st., Philadelphia.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.
Let them leave the field; there is no longer an opening for other and inferior Hair Dyes since Cristadoro's famous preparation was introduced. It is now the only dye used by ladies or gentlemen of discrimination. Nothing was ever asked for it but trial and comparison, and the result has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its inventor. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

"Prepare for the Cholera."
Nobody should be without a bottle of
"BOKER'S BITTERS,"
Since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be BY FAR THE BEST AND MOST EFFICACIOUS STOMACH BITTERS, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
85 Liberty-st., New York. P. O. Box 1029.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Agents, New York.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE, OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,
Carrying the Mails between Europe and America. Steam twice a week between New York and Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, and Scandinavian, German, and other European Ports.
Through Tickets between all the principal cities in the United States and Europe.
Sight Drafts for £1 and upward on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Address
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
80 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE
Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,
THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.
Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent,
376 State-st., Chicago.

NEW MUSIC.

GEO. F. ROOT'S Three Fire Songs.
PASSING THROUGH THE FIRE,
(RESIGNATION.)
Ye Have Done It Unto Me,
(GRATITUDE.)
From the Ruins Our City Shall Rise,
(COURAGE.)
☞ Thirty cents each. Sent by mail.
ROOT & CADY,
632 Michigan-av., Chicago.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

THE CELEBRATED Dubuque Soft Coal BASE-BURNER,
A perfect gas and smoke-burner, economical in consumption of fuel; the greatest heater in existence. Fire kept 48 hours without replenishing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Manufactured by Burdett, Smith & Co., Troy, N. Y. For sale by
TILLOTSON BROS.,
Michigan-av.,
CORNER JACKSON-ST.

FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
Office: North Pier, near Light House.
Full assortment Stewart's Stoves, Fuller, Warren & Co.'s Stoves. The only wholesale stove house left by the great fire, with the largest and most complete stock in the West.

HOTELS.

Clifton House,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
WASHINGTON AND HALSTED-STS.
W. A. JENKINS, Proprietor.
H. F. KITTREDGE.

RIVERSIDE HOTEL.
Accommodations for the fall and winter at very moderate prices. Inquire at Riverside Hotel, or at the office of the Riverside Improvement Company,
708 WABASH-AV.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.
Depot—Foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 2 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:12 a m	*[illegible] p m
Fast New York Express	*5:18 a m	*[illegible] p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:38 p m	[illegible] a m
At. Ex. (daily) via Air Line	5:28 p m	[illegible] a m
Night Express	‡*9:18 p m	[illegible] a m

‡ Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‖ Monday excepted.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.
On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*9:30 a m	*[illegible] p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†7:10 p m	*7:[illegible] a m
Cairo Mail	*9:30 a m	*[illegible] p m
Cairo Express	†7:10 p m	*7:[illegible] a m
Keokuk Passenger	†7:10 p m	*7:[illegible] a m
Gilman Passenger	*5:25 p m	*9:10 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:25 a m	*7:[illegible] a m
do do do	*12:30 p m	*[illegible] a m
do do do	*3:10 p m	*[illegible] p m
do do do	*5:25 p m	*[illegible] p m
do do do	*6:30 p m	*7:[illegible] p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
DEPOT—Corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.
TICKET OFFICE—83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Night Express	†10:00 p m	7:[illegible] a m
Peru Accommodation	*4:30 p m	*9:[illegible] a m
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	*4:10 p m

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.
UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*[illegible] p m
Kansas City fast Ex via Jacksonville, Ill., and Lousiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*[illegible] p m
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*4:[illegible] p m
Joliet Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:[illegible] a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	‖6:30 p m	*[illegible] p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	§9:00 p m	§7:[illegible] a m
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville Ill., and Lousiana, Mo.	§9:00 p m	[illegible] a m

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. §Daily. ‖Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
DEPOT—Corner of Polk and Sherman-sts.
Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:40 a m	[illegible] p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*[illegible] p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	[illegible] a m
Night Express	*†9:00 p m	*[illegible] a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
Ticket Office under Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot cor. of Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:[illegible] p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*[illegible] p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*[illegible] p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:[illegible] a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:30 a m
Pacific Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 p m	*[illegible] p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p m	*10:[illegible] p m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:00 a m	*[illegible] a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*10:30 a m	*1:20 p m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*3:45 p m	*[illegible] p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.
MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets, West Side. Freight Office at C. C. & I. C. Co.'s office, corner Halsted and Carroll streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Train, Chicago Time	4:10 p m	9:[illegible] a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
Ticket Office—Southeast corner of Clark and Lake sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	*8:30 a m	*[illegible] p m
Pacific fast line	*10:45 a m	*[illegible] p m
Pacific night express	†9:45 p m	[illegible] a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	*9:00 p m	*[illegible] p m
Sioux City and Dubuque ex.	*9:00 a m	7:[illegible] a m
Milwaukee mail	*8:00 a m	*10:[illegible] a m
Milwaukee express	*9:45 a m	*[illegible] p m
Milwaukee passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:[illegible] p m
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	6:30 a m
Green Bay express	*10:00 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay	*5:00 p m	*[illegible] a m

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Circuit Court of Cook County.

IN CHANCERY—The People of the State of Illinois, vs. The Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois.

Notice is hereby given that by an interlocutory decree entered in the above cause, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the property, funds and effects of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago.

All persons indebted to said Company are requested on or before December 1, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the office of the Receiver, in the Masonic Building, No. 204 West Randolph-st., in the city of Chicago, to render an account of the debts and sums of money owing by them to the Company, and to pay the same.

All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said Company are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, at his said office on or before the day above named.

All creditors of said company, and especially holders of policies who have sustained loss, and who have not heretofore presented their demands, are required to present their demands at his said office on or before the day above named. Dated, Chicago, November 8, 1871.

WILLIAM E. DOGGETT, Receiver.
Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts, Solicitors for Receiver, southeast cor. Monroe-st. and Fifth-av.

Circuit Court of Cook County.

IN CHANCERY—The People of the State of Illinois, vs. the State Insurance Company of Chicago.

Notice is hereby given, that by an interlocutory decree entered in the above cause, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the property, funds and effects of the State Insurance Company of Chicago.

All persons indebted to said Company are requested, on or before December 1, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Receiver, No. 27 West Monroe-st., in the City of Chicago, to render an account of the debts and sums of money owing by them to the Company, and to pay the same.

All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said Company, are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, at his said office, on or before the day above named.

All creditors of said Company, and especially holders of policies who have sustained loss, and have not heretofore presented their demands to said Company, are required to present their demands at his said office, on or before the day above named.

Dated Chicago, November 8, 1871.
HORACE A. HURLBUT, Receiver.
HITCHCOCK, DUPEE, & EVARTS, Solicitors for Receiver, southeast corner Monroe-st. and Fifth-av.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Ks., Nov. 18, 1871.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office, and by the Post Quartermaster at Fort Riley, until 11 o'clock a. m., December 20, 1871, for the delivery at Fort Riley, Kansas, of

120,000 pounds corn,
60,000 pounds oats,
60,000 pounds bran,

in sacks, in each of the months of December, 1871, and January, February, March, and April, 1872.

The above quantities of grain to be delivered monthly, and between the first (1st) and fifteenth (15th) days of each month, excepting the grain to be delivered in December, 1871, which must be delivered prior to the thirty first (31st) day of that month.

Proposals will also be received for the delivery at Fort Hays, Kansas, of

15,000 pounds bran,

in sacks, to be delivered within thirty (30) days after award of contract.

Bidders will state their price per one hundred (100) pounds.

Proposals will be received for any portion of the grain.

No proposal will be entertained unless the party making the same is present at the opening of the bids, or represented by an agent or attorney, or is known at this office to be responsible.

The usual conditions, which can be ascertained at this office, will be imposed upon bidders and contractors, and blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application.

By authority of the Department Commander.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Q. M. Gen'l U. S. A. C. Q. M. Dept. Mo.

FOR SALE.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!
Best Philadelphia Fronts. Apply to J. S. T. GILLESPIE, 1328 and 1330 South Broad-st., Philadelphia.